

TEST ITEMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

FOR SECONDARY CLASSES

MAMTA AGRAWAL



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
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Foreword

Innovations and reforms in education are always welcome, but some of them are more interesting and valuable than the others. The present brochure contains a kaleidoscopic bunch of such illustrations. The wide variety of testing situations presented in the publication could be an enjoyable experience to the teachers and an educative one for students who would use them.

The publication is an unmistakable evidence of the ingenuity of the teachers of English who have contributed to its development. I thank one and all of them as also Dr. Mamta Agrawal for all her efforts in making the publication possible.

P. L. MALHOTRA

Director

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Preface

The myth that anybody who knows a subject can teach it or that anybody who can teach can also test it stands exploded. All the three aspects having developed as fields of specialization have assumed an identity of their own. While the common threads between the three cannot be underestimated, proficiency in the execution of the tasks in one area cannot be taken as a potential evidence of effectiveness in the others.

Testing would vary with the purposes of instruction and the emphasis given in its process. In some cases a global overall view at the macro level would be enough to be realized and also tested. In others, like the diagnostic situations, one would be impelled to take not only multidimensional view but also an indepth one.

The purpose of the present compendium of test items is, by and large diagnostic, aimed at formative evaluation though they can easily be pressed into service in situations of summative evaluation.

It is hoped that the teachers of English would be able to use these with advantage and prepare some more of them on the lines indicated by them.

To sum up, the tests would, it is hoped, prove to be of value both to the students as also to the teachers. The students can, through these and similar tests, know the level of their achievement in regard to various elements of the English language and the teacher, in turn, would also be able to know through their use as to how effective they have been in their teaching. I congratulate Dr. (Smt.) Mamta Agrawal of the department for this valuable effort and all the teachers of English who have contributed to the development of the publication.

I am eager to place in the hands of the twin users these test items in the hope of receiving a feed-back from them on how they have used them and to what advantage.

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AUTHOR

PART I

CHAPTER I

An Overview

The main purpose of evaluation being the improvement of learning, it is imperative for a teacher to evaluate his pupils' attainment quite frequently during the teaching learning process. A teacher, therefore, needs a large amount of test material for use in the class as well as for examinations. This book has been developed to provide the teachers of secondary schools with a wide range of test items on different areas of English language. The teachers can use these items for the following purposes :

1. These items can be used for testing a particular point during a lesson.
2. They can be used as end-of-the-lesson tests after teaching each unit.
3. These questions may also be used for preparing an examination question paper.
4. These items will also work for teachers as samples of different varieties of questions that can be prepared for testing pupils' achievement in English language.

This book is, therefore, a ready reference material for the teachers, which they can fall back upon as and when the need arises.

The book has been organised in two parts. The first part consists of an overview of the book and a chapter on testing of language which not only enumerates the instructional objectives of English and their specifications but also discusses as to how to test them. The second part of the book consists of different varieties of questions that can be constructed for testing different areas of English language.

The items presented in this book are essentially test items. Though most of the teaching items are used for testing, some items which are useful as teaching devices do not prove very good as test items, e.g., substitution tables are good teaching exercises as they provide a lot of pattern practice to the students but it is not a good testing device as in testing we need only a sample of the students' competence in manipulating a particular pattern and not the whole exercise consisting of 5-6 sentences of the same pattern. Moreover, the teaching exercises are graded but these test items as presented in this book are not graded according to their difficulty level.

The book deals with written tests only and the abilities of listening comprehension and oral expression are not taken into account here. The test items used in this book are of four types: objective type items, very short answer type, short answer type and essay type. In objective type items the answers are provided and the student has to select the correct answer. For the other three types of questions, the answers have to be supplied by the students. The answers for very short answer questions may range from one word to one sentence. Short answer type questions demand slightly longer answers than the very short answer type questions. The answers for these may be within 70 words. The essay type questions are those for which long answers are needed, i.e., from 70-80 words to 200-250 words.

Generally speaking objective type questions may carry 1 mark each. The range of marks for very short answer question may be from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Short answer questions may be allotted 2 to 4 marks, whereas, essay type questions may carry 5 to 15 marks depending on the length of the answer required.

The test items are grouped area-wise and under each area a variety of questions are given. The objectives and the specifications which the questions test are also mentioned. The teacher can find the required items by looking at the list of contents. Each section is preceded by a short introductory note. The answers for the items are provided at the end of each section. Answers for the section on composition have not been provided; instead a note on how to grade compositions has been given.

It is hoped that this book will help the teachers of English in assessing the achievement of the students and thereby improving their language abilities.

CHAPTER II

Testing of Language

Testing is an integral part of any teaching and learning programme. Tests and examinations are not always at the end of the term but are spread over the whole academic year. Besides measuring the students' achievement at the conclusion of the course, tests are also used for assessing their progress during the teaching learning process. If the language tests are to be a valid measure of students' achievement, they should be based on the objectives of language teaching.

The main components of language learning and teaching are listening, speaking, reading and writing. The underlying ability in listening and reading is 'comprehension' and in speaking and writing 'expression'. Since the grammatical structures and vocabulary are the most important elements shared by all the four abilities, a knowledge of these is essential for learning a language. Hence, knowledge of the elements of language, comprehension and expression are the three major objectives of any instructional and evaluation programme in language and it is the test constructor's task to measure accurately the students' achievement in developing these abilities by various suitable means.

The proficiency in speaking and listening can be tested by oral tests and that in reading and writing through written tests. This book incorporates test questions for evaluating students' knowledge of the elements of language, his ability in reading comprehension and written expression.

Testing Knowledge of the Elements of Language

In order to be able to use a language, knowledge of its vocabulary and structure is very essential. Through vocabulary tests, we test the students' knowledge of the meaning of certain words and phrases in context. By testing grammatical structure we want to know how far a student is able to manipulate the structures of a language and to distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate grammatical forms.

Objective type and very short answer type questions are most suitable for testing vocabulary and structures.

Testing Comprehension

Comprehension in language means the student's ability to understand whatever is communicated in writing or orally. This ability, however, can range from simple grasping of the meaning or the central idea to the critical evaluation of the content.

Broadly speaking, comprehension consists of the ability to grasp the meanings of words and phrases in context, to identify the main statements, facts and ideas in a communication, to perceive relationships and sequence of ideas, to interpret implied meaning of a passage, to draw conclusions, to make inferences and to "read between the lines".

In a testing situation, comprehension can be best evaluated through the pupil's responses to unseen material. The presentation of the familiar material results in eliciting only the memorized responses. Therefore, the use of unseen passage is the best way to ensure validity and reliability of a comprehension test.

Multiple choice questions may be very successfully employed for testing comprehension without resorting to the expression skills of the students. If the students have achieved a certain level of expression skill and have little difficulty in communicating their thoughts, then very short answer and short answer type questions may also be used to test comprehension.

Testing Expression

Expression means the ability of the student to put his ideas in proper sequence, using proper vocabulary and structures, both orally and in writing.

In written expression the purpose of the test is to assess the extent to which a student manages to use appropriate words, phrases, and structures to communicate his ideas. Relevance of ideas, proper organisation of content, correct spelling and punctuation and proper choice of words and structures are the points to be considered in the test. Some of the testing activities related to expression skills are writing compositions, transformation of sentences, and answering questions on prescribed texts and unseen passages where the answers may range from a single sentence to several paragraphs.

Free composition is not very suitable for testing expression of the students who take up English as a second language. Therefore, it is better to control the composition so that the number of errors that the students are likely to make is reduced. Composition writing may take various forms, e.g., letters, paragraphs, stories, dialogues and essays. Whatever may be the form, it is better to contextualize the situation to test the students' skill in expression. Such controlled tests help the students to come out "with something to say", whereas the topics which give them no guidance fail to give direction to their ideas and leave them at a loss about what to write. The questions on composition should, therefore, be well defined and should be within the range of the students' experience.

Since at the secondary school stage, language is generally tested through written tests and examinations, only the following instructional objectives of English have been taken into consideration in this book :

1. The student acquires knowledge of the elements of the English language.
2. The student reads English silently with comprehension.
3. The student writes English correctly.

The specifications of these objectives are given below :

Objective I : The student acquires knowledge of the elements of the English language

Specifications

The student

1. recognizes and/or recalls structural words, content words, sentence patterns, spellings, capital letters and marks of punctuation.
2. discriminates between correct and incorrect grammatical forms.

Objective II : The student reads English silently with comprehension

Specifications

The student

1. reads with reasonable speed.
2. grasps the meanings of words, phrases and sentences from the context.
3. grasps the ideas conveyed in a passage.
4. locates key words, phrases and sentences in a passage.
5. locates important fact and ideas.
6. identifies relationships between objects, ideas, events, facts, characters.
7. compares objects, ideas, events, facts, characters.
8. distinguishes between related words and ideas.
9. interprets ideas, events traits of character, etc.
10. infers meanings, ideas, messages, the mood of the author or a character, etc.
11. gets at the central idea of a piece.
12. evaluates events, actions, ideas, feelings and views.

Objective III : The student writes English correctly and effectively

Specifications

The student

1. writes a neat and legible hand with a right-hand drift and reasonable speed.
2. spells correctly.
3. uses appropriate words, idioms and structures.
4. uses a variety of sentences.
5. uses capital letters and marks of punctuation correctly.
6. makes appropriate use of connectives such as : and, but, so, therefore, otherwise, etc.
7. presents only relevant ideas and facts.
8. avoids unnecessary repetitions.
9. organises ideas, facts, etc., into paragraphs.
10. introduces, develops and ends a subject well.
11. displays imagination in writing.
12. follows the techniques of different forms and formats of written expression.

PART II

PART II

SECTION I

Nominals

Nominals pertain to nouns. This section, therefore, deals with all those words which are associated with nouns in a sentence, such as determiners, pronouns and adjectives.

Under determiners, articles and other determiners are being tested. The section on pronouns deals with the use of different types of pronouns including those introducing relative clauses. Under adjectives, comparison of adjectives and order of adjectives have been dealt with.

		<i>Question No.</i>		
Determiners :	Objective type questions	1	—	35
	Very short answer questions	36	—	125
Pronouns :	Objective type questions	126	—	146
	Very short answer questions	147	—	202
Adjectives :	Objective type questions	203	—	225
	Very short answer questions	226	—	235

DETERMINERS

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : recognizes

1—35

From the given alternatives select the most appropriate one to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences :

1. _____ man I saw in my room was a thief.

- A. A
- B. One
- C. Any
- D. The

2. What is the nationality of the stranger? He is _____ European.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. no word needed
3. He is in _____ jail these days.
A. a
B. the
C. one
D. no word needed.
4. Do you wish to see _____ oldest man of our times?
A. one
B. an
C. a
D. the
5. How do you go to school? I go by _____ bus.
A. a
B. one
C. the
D. no word needed
6. I want a pencil. Please give me _____.
A. any
B. one
C. some
D. a pencil
7. The machine has gone out of _____ order.
A. the
B. an
C. its
D. no word needed
8. I like reading _____ poetry.
A. a
B. the
C. one
D. no word needed
9. As _____ children came to school because of rain, we had no lessons.
A. some
B. few
C. little
D. all
10. I cannot go to the picture. I don't have _____ money to buy the tickets.
A. some
B. little

- C. enough
D. more
11. Please buy _____ sugar from the shop.
A. any
B. some
C. little
D. few
12. The examination results were sent by _____ post. o the students.
A. a
B. some
C. the
D. no word needed
13. Was there a lot of rain last year? No, there was not. _____ rain last year.
A. a lot of
B. much
C. many
D. some
14. He tried to remember _____ friend who could help him in his need.
A. the
B. a
C. one
D. no word needed
15. I slapped the boy because I was in _____ temper.
A. a
B. my
C. the
D. no word needed
16. She always goes to _____ school in time.
A. the
B. an
C. a
D. no word needed
- ✓ 17. In spite of the doctor's warning, he paid _____ attention to his health.
A. a little
B. few
C. little
D. some
18. After his studies he wants to become _____ engineer.
A. an
B. the
C. one
D. no word needed

19. It is strange that you do not know what _____ university is
A. an
B. a
C. one
D. any
20. I know Mr. Ratan Lal. He is _____ honest man.
A. the
B. an
C. one
D. no word needed
21. Wife : Aren't you gone for shopping yet ?
Husband : I'll be going in a minute, dear. But before that, can I have _____ coffee, please.
A. some
B. the
C. a
D. any
22. At the coffee-shop
The shop-keeper : Can I help you, sir ?
Customer : Yes, could I have _____ coffee, please ?
A. some
B. the
C. a
D. any
23. _____ students praised his lecture.
A. All the
B. Every
C. Each
D. No
24. They gave _____ money they had, to help the poor.
A. some
B. a little
C. every
D. the little
25. There was not _____ rice left. The plate was empty.
A. much
B. more
C. any
D. less
26. The minister spoke to _____ voter very politely.
A. every
B. all the
C. a few
D. some

27. With _____ patience, you will succeed.
 - A. a few
 - B. a little
 - C. little
 - D. many
28. The press reporter was annoyed because he was not allowed to ask _____ questions.
 - A. much
 - B. many
 - C. none
 - D. few
29. I have _____ appointment with the Vice-Chancellor.
 - A. an
 - B. the
 - C. a
 - D. one
30. Can you give me _____ couple of books to read ?
 - A. one
 - B. the
 - C. a
 - D. no word needed
31. When I went to the market yesterday, I bought many books on "garden-
ing." One of _____ books deals specifically with the cultivation
of roses.
 - A. this
 - B. my
 - C. that
 - D. these
32. Do you hope to get _____ money from the firm ?
 - A. some
 - B. little
 - C. few
 - D. many
33. There is hardly _____ milk in the jug.
 - A. some
 - B. little
 - C. any
 - D. few
34. Chemistry is a branch of _____ science.
 - A. the
 - B. a
 - C. some
 - D. no word needed

35. We saw _____ good programmes on the T.V. last week but this week there aren't any good programmes at all.
- the few
 - much
 - a few
 - few

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

36—50

Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary. Where no article is needed put a cross like this (×).

- I gave him _____ one-rupee note.
- There is not _____ cloud in the sky.
- He went all the way on _____ foot.
- _____ one-rupee note that you gave me is lost.
- We can talk it over at _____ lunch.
- She didn't know what sort of _____ attitude she should adopt at the meeting.
- Have you seen Bombay ? It is _____ big city.
- _____ book on the table belongs to my friend.
- She is _____ university student.
- They have _____ almond tree growing in their backyard.
- We almost met with _____ accident yesterday when the scooter skidded off the road.
- _____ Venus is a planet like the earth.
- Many of _____ items in the agenda could not be discussed due to lack of time.
- Rabindranath was _____ little boy when he started writing poetry.
- Calcutta is a city on _____ banks of the river Hoogly.

✓ 51—96

In the following passages, fill in the blanks with suitable articles where necessary. Where no article is needed put a cross like this (×).

✓ Passage 1.

On 26th January we all went for _____ picnic to the Lodhi Gardens.
 From _____ hostel we took _____ bus. We loaded our things onto _____
 bus and started at 8 o'clock in _____ morning. We reached _____ Gardens
 within half an hour. It was _____ bright and _____ sunny day. So we all
 had _____ excellent time. We played games and listened to _____ music.

Passage 2.

This is _____ village where _____ industrial complex is situated. There

is 63 temple in 64 middle of 65 village. 66 villagers go
to 67 temple daily. There is 68 old priest who offers 69 flowers
to 70 devotees.

Passage 3.

71 final foot-ball match between 72 India and 73 Poland was
played at 74 Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. 75 large number of
spectators filled 76 stands. Both 77 teams played 78 exciting game.
In 79 end, 80 better team won. 81 trophy was lifted by 82
Indian team. 83 spectators gave them 84 big hand.

Passage 4.

Yesterday I saw 85 blind beggar and 86 lame beggar on the road.
87 blind beggar had 88 bowl in his hand and 89 lame beggar
had 90 stick. Some people gave 91 beggars 92 money while
others gave them 93 things. They gladly accepted both 94 money
and 95 things that 96 people gave them.

97—111 Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners other than the articles :

97. Mr. Singh has three sons. _____ has a house of his own.
98. _____ one in the hostel complained about the food.
99. Several candidates were interviewed for the posts of teachers but only
a _____ were selected.
100. Mr. Gupta has two daughters. _____ are intelligent.
101. Don't make noise. He wants to get _____ sleep.
102. The letter is continued on the _____ side of the page.
103. We have _____ new shirts today. Do you want to buy one ?
104. There isn't _____ time left. You must hurry.
105. What _____ money I had was spent on buying a house ?
106. Because of bad weather, only _____ people attended the show.
107. Is there _____ sense in what he says ?
108. There isn't _____ water in the bucket for me to bathe.
109. How _____ sand is there in this bag ?

110. Almost all the books have been sold out. Only _____ are left.

111. He put _____ sugar in his tea.

112—125. Fill in the blanks in the following passages with suitable determiners other than the articles :

Passage 1.

There is _____ talk about the existing examination system but very _____
 is being done to improve it. Let _____ teacher realize that only talking
 about it is not _____ of them has to work hard for its better-
 ment. Individual attempts of a _____ will not make _____ difference
 but the combined efforts of _____ like-minded teachers will certainly
 prove more fruitful.

Passage 2.

A rescue ship was sent at once to the spot where 'Jalwalan' was wrecked
 _____ people were stranded there. _____ of them were panic-
 stricken. They ran here and there in fear. There was _____ space on the
 top deck. Most of the passengers climbed there whereas, _____ floated
 on the floating rafts. There was very _____ hope for them to survive.
 Fortunately _____ of them was drowned.

PRONOUNS

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

126-146. From the given alternatives select the most appropriate one to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences :

126. I saw a group of students. Some of _____ were very smart.

- A. they
- B. their
- C. them
- D. theirs

127. You have had your share. Let me have _____.

- A. my
- B. mine
- C. me
- D. myself

128. If you need a coat, you have to buy _____ as I can't lend you mine.
 A. it
 B. one
 C. some
 D. them
129. He talked so loudly that _____ voice could be heard even on the road.
 A. him
 B. her
 C. our
 D. his
130. These books are for you and _____.
 A. I
 B. myself
 C. me
 D. mine
131. For one week he stayed as _____ guest.
 A. we
 B. us
 C. our
 D. ours
132. Bina and Bela went to the woods to collect berries. On _____ way they met a wolf.
 A. them
 B. their
 C. theirs
 D. they
133. We found a book lying on the table. Rani says that it is _____.
 A. her
 B. ours
 C. hers
 D. theirs
134. The lady I met at the gate is a great friend of _____.
 A. mine
 B. my
 C. I
 D. me
135. I met two persons in the canteen. _____ clothes were quite shabby.
 A. Them
 B. They
 C. Their
 D. Theirs

136. "What a fine drawing ! Did you do it _____" the teacher asked me
 A. myself
 B. himself
 C. oneself
 D. yourself
137. The trees_____ grew along the road had to be cut down.
 A. who
 B. whose
 C. what
 D. which
138. We don't know _____ would be our next Director.
 A. which
 B. who
 C. whom
 D. what
139. This is the boy_____ father is the Principal of a college
 A. whose
 B. whom
 C. who
 D. which
140. The lady to _____ the telegram was sent did not receive it.
 A. who
 B. whom
 C. which
 D. whose
141. Customer : "I want some mangoes, please."
 Shopkeeper : "What about _____ in this basket ?"
 A. that
 B. this
 C. these
 D. those -
142. Mr. Singh took _____ wife to the market and bought a shawl for _____.
 A. his — her
 B. her — him
 C. her — her
 D. his — him
143. Rover is Ajit's dog but I like _____ as much as _____ does.
 A. he — him
 B. she — him
 C. him — he
 D. he — her
144. Mrs. Singh is the Principal of the Institution; so _____ must be consulted in all the matters pertaining to _____.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------|
| A. he | — | that |
| B. she | — | it |
| C. she | — | them |
| D. her | — | it |

145. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have three children who are very naughty but never bother to scold .

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------|
| A. they | — | their |
| B. them | — | they |
| C. their | — | they |
| D. they | — | them |

146. Gulmarg is always crowded with tourists. In winter is full of who like winter sports.

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| A. it | — | they |
| B. it | — | those |
| C. that | — | them |
| D. he | — | those |

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

147—162 Fill in the blanks with any one of the following :

who, whose, whom, which.

147. This is the man brother came to see me.
 148. That is the boy met me last night.
 149. The lady dog bit me, claimed that I had poisoned her dog.
 150. The man to the donkey belongs uses it to carry vegetables to the market every morning.
 151. She is the lady car has been stolen.
 152. He is the person lent me some money.
 153. Mr. Sharma is the officer to the President awarded a medal.
 154. This is the book I borrowed from the library.
 155. The girl I spoke to did not like the way I had combed my hair.
 156. The dog ate the cake my wife had made for me.
 157. The box in I was carrying my jewels was stolen.
 158. The train by he was supposed to travel was cancelled because of the floods in Orissa.
 159. The reason for he came to Delhi was a closely guarded secret.
 160. The village to they belong is hundred miles away from here.
 161. The tea for they had been waiting so eagerly was never served.
 162. The house in we lived for ten years was demolished last year.

- 163—172 Fill in the blanks with any one of the following :
 myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself.
163. Amit did the entire work _____ .
164. You are a clever boy, so you should study by _____ and not take
 anyone's help.
165. My maid was away so I had to do all the cooking.
166. Rajni's mother fell ill, so she had to do all the household work.
167. You don't have to take care of the squirrel. It can take care of _____ .
168. The horse hurt _____ while jumping over the hedge.
169. Reena goes to school by _____ but her father always brings her
 back.
170. The teacher told Rahul "Guard _____ against the cold."
171. I had to go to the bank _____ since I couldn't trust any
 one with the money.
172. The mother warned the child that if he hurt _____ she would not
 be responsible.

- 173—202 In the following passages fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

Passage 1.

My father gave me a book on _____ birthday. _____
 liked it very much because it had exciting stories. A friend of _____
 wanted to borrow it but _____ did not give it to him as _____
 hadn't finished reading it. _____ He said he would lend _____
 his book if I lent him _____ told him to collect it _____
 from _____ house after four days. _____

Passage 2.

Anil told me that he and his sister Annu would be going to the movie
 'Pride and Prejudice' since _____ sister had it in _____ English
 course. _____
 He _____ had not seen it either and did not mind accom-
 panying _____ Anju did not have the time to buy the tickets
 _____ as _____ is a busy schedule on Wednesday, so _____
 had requested _____ to buy them. _____

✓ Passage 3.

Our cousins Samir and Sheela are coming to visit _____ in March.
 _____ 191
 My sister and I both have _____ examinations so _____
 _____ 192 _____ 193
 can't take them sight-seeing _____ . We have requested _____
 _____ 194 _____ 195
 neighbours to help _____ and take _____ to Agra and Jaipur. It
 _____ 196 _____ 197
 was lucky that they _____ were already planning a trip to these
 _____ 198
 places and so _____ could easily help _____. Regarding the arrange-
 _____ 199 _____ 200
 ments we decided to share the responsibilities. The task of making
 travel arrangements would be _____ while the booking of Dak
 _____ 201
 Bungalows would be _____
 _____ 202

ADJECTIVES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

203 225

From the given alternative, select the most appropriate one to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences.

203. He is _____ minister of the Central Government.

- A. a best and honest
- B. the best and honest
- C. best and the most honest
- D. the best and most honest.

204 Delhi is _____ to Jaipur than Bombay.

- A. near
- B. nearer
- C. nearest
- D. more near

205. It became _____ day by day, so we decided to go to Simla.

- A. hot
- B. the hottest
- C. very hot
- D. hotter

206. Mathematics is _____ than history.

- A. easier
- B. more easy
- C. very easy
- D. easy

207. Rahul has committed the _____ mistake I have ever come across.
A. sillier
B. silly
C. more silly
D. silliest
208. Shiela is _____ than her brother.
A. intelligent
B. very intelligent
C. more intelligent
D. most intelligent
209. The old man is growing _____ gradually.
A. More weak
B. weaker
C. weakest
D. very weak
210. Susan is _____ than her sister Pamela.
A. beautiful
B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful
D. very beautiful
211. What he said was extremely strange. I had never heard _____ story before.
A. a funny
B. a funnier
C. the funniest
D. the most funny.
212. Mahesh is _____ of all the students in Class X.
A. younger
B. youngest
C. the youngest
D. the young
213. No one can be _____ as Dara Singh.
A. strong
B. as strong
C. stronger
D. strongest
214. _____ boys have taken mathematics than history.
A. Many
B. Much
C. Most
D. More

215. The _____ rice that was left in the tin was spoilt.
 A. little
 B. lesser
 C. less
 D. least
216. Ramesh is 15 years old and Suresh is 17 years old.
 Suresh is _____ than Ramesh.
 A. old
 B. more old
 C. older
 D. oldest
217. The _____ difficulty would make him lose hope.
 A. little
 B. least
 C. lesser
 D. less
218. The king was a man of _____ wisdom.
 A. great
 B. greater
 C. greatest
 D. more great
219. Nobody likes a person with a _____ temper.
 A. worst
 B. more bad
 C. worse
 D. bad
220. _____ weightage should be given to vocabulary than to comprehension in an English question paper.
 A. less
 B. little
 C. least
 D. few
221. I could not meet _____ doctors.
 A. the popular top-ranking two
 B. the top-ranking two popular
 C. the two popular top-ranking
 D. the popular two top-ranking
222. Kamala arrived by the _____ bus.
 A. early morning first
 B. early first morning
 C. first morning early
 D. first early morning

Test Items in English Language

223. They lived in a _____ house.
A. red big stone
B. big red stone
C. big stone red
D. red stone big
224. Mr. Kumar has recently purchased a _____ suitcase.
A. black new leather
B. new black leather
C. new leather black
D. leather black new
225. My neighbour has _____ bungalow.
A. a large beautiful furnished
B. a beautiful large furnished
C. a large furnished beautiful
D. a furnished large beautiful

k : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

0 Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the italicised word in each of the following sentences :

226. Hari is five feet *tall*. John is four feet tall. Who is _____ of the two ?
227. Since no other girl is so *good* as Meenu she is declared to be the _____ girl.
228. All my sisters are *pretty* but Madhu is the _____ of all.
229. Your work was *bad*. It is _____ now.
230. You have a *sharp* knife but mine is _____.

e : Expression

Specification : Uses correct sentence pattern

5 Complete the following sentences by putting the given words in proper order :

231. I was reading a _____
(story/most/suspense/interesting)
232. The police finally arrested the _____
(five/culprits/clever/good-looking)
233. My friend has _____
(puppies/three/white/little)
234. He has always taken _____ in a sporting manner.
(risky/every/adventure/time-consuming)
235. Who introduced you to _____ man.
(nice/that/learned/old)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. D |
| 4. D | 5. D | 6. B |
| 7. D | 8. D | 9. B |
| 10. C | 11. B | 12. D |
| 13. B | 14. B | 15. A |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A |
| 19. B | 20. B | 21. A |
| 22. C | 23. A | 24. D |
| 25. C | 26. A | 27. B |
| 28. B | 29. A | 30. C |
| 31. D | 32. A | 33. C |
| 34. D | 35. C | 36. a |
| 37. a | 38. X | 39. The |
| 40. X | 41. X | 42. a |
| 43. The | 44. a | 45. an |
| 46. an | 47. X | 48. the |
| 49. a | 50. the | 51. a |
| 52. the | 53. a | 54. the |
| 55. the | 56. the | 57. a |
| 58. X | 59. an | 60. X |
| 61. the | 62. an | 63. a |
| 64. the | 65. the | 66. the |
| 67. the | 68. an | 69. X |
| 70. the | 71. The | 72. X |
| 73. X | 74. the | 75. A |
| 76. the | 77. the | 78. an |
| 79. the | 80. the | 81. The |
| 82. the | 83. The | 84. a |
| 85. a | 86. a | 87. the |
| 88. a | 89. the | 90. a |
| 91. the | 92. X | 93. X |
| 94. the | 95. the | 96. the |
| 97. each | 98. every | 99. few |
| 100. Both | 101. some | 102. other |
| 103. some | 104. much | 105. little |
| 106. a few | 107. any | 108. enough/any |
| 109. much | 110. a few | 111. some/a lot of |
| 112. much/a lot of | 113. little | 114. every/each |
| 115. enough | 116. Each | 117. few |
| 118. much/any | 119. many/all | 120. many/a lot of/some |
| 121. all/many/most/some/a few | 122. some/a little | 123. some/other |
| 124. little | 125. none | 126. C |
| 127. B | 128. B | 129. D |
| 130. C | 131. C | 132. B |
| 133. C | 134. A | 135. C |
| 136. D | 137. D | 138. B |
| 139. A | 140. B | 141. C |
| 142. A | 143. C | 144. B |
| 145. D | 146. B | 147. whose |
| 148. who | 149. whose | 150. whom |
| 151. whose | 152. who | 153. whom |
| 154. which | 155. whom/who | 156. which |
| 157. which | 158. which | 159. which |

160. which
 163. himself
 166. herself
 169. herself
 172. himself
 175. mine
 178. myself
 181. I
 184. her
 187. herself
 190. him
 193. we
 196. us
 199. they
 202. ours/theirs
 205. D
 208. C
 211. B
 214. D
 217. B
 220. A
 223. B
 226. taller
 229. worse
 232. five clever good-looking
 culprits
 235. than nice learned old

161. which
 164. yourself
 167. itself
 170. yourself
 173. my
 176. I
 179. me
 182. my
 185. himself
 188. hers
 191. us
 194. ourselves
 197. them
 200. us
 203. D
 206. A
 209. B
 212. C
 215. A
 218. A
 221. C
 224. B
 227. best
 230. sharper
 233. three little
 white puppies

162. which
 165. myself
 168. itself
 171. myself
 174. I
 177. I
 180. mine
 183. his
 186. her
 189. she
 192. our
 195. on
 198. themselves
 201. theirs/ours
 204. B
 207. D
 210. B
 213. B
 215. C
 219. D
 222. D
 225. A
 228. prettiest
 231. most interesting
 suspense story
 234. every risky time-consuming
 adventure

SECTION II

Prepositions

To find out which preposition follows which verb or governs which noun isn't always easy for the learners of English. Hence a wide range of items has been included here for testing the use of various prepositions.

Objective type questions :

Very short answer questions :

Question No.

1-35

36-100

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

1-35 From the given alternatives choose the most appropriate one to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences :

1. The merchant cannot part _____ his wealth.

- A. from
- B. with
- C. off
- D. away

2. I did not expect such treatment _____ your hands.

- A. in
- B. with
- C. by
- D. at

3. Do you prefer oranges _____ mangoes ?

- A. over
- B. to
- C. than
- D. from

4. Geeta has plenty of work _____ hand, and cannot afford to _____ leave this work.
 A. at
 B. in
 C. on
 D. to
5. Meenu was already angry and the rude behaviour of her sister added _____ the fire.
 A. to
 B. in
 C. into
 D. on
6. The man is blind _____ one eye.
 A. of
 B. by
 C. at
 D. in
7. Tibet lies _____ the north of India.
 A. to
 B. in
 C. at
 D. on
8. I have yet to come _____ a man like him.
 A. upon
 B. across
 C. near
 D. aside
9. My friend was admitted _____ the hospital yesterday after his operation.
 A. in
 B. to
 C. at
 D. into
10. I met a friend _____ my way to office.
 A. along
 B. at
 C. on
 D. in
11. The patient died _____ typhoid.
 A. of
 B. with
 C. from
 D. by

12. The ratekeeper was leaning _____ the wall and watching a movie.
A. towards
B. on
C. with
D. against
13. The children were fighting _____ one another.
A. against
B. with
C. among
D. between
14. The boys quarrelled _____ the selection of the captain.
A. with
B. for
C. on
D. over
15. Everyone has access _____ our office.
A. into
B. to
C. at
D. in
16. We have some duty _____ our parents.
A. with
B. about
C. for
D. towards
17. I am sorry _____ what I have done.
A. for
B. with
C. on
D. at
18. The train stops _____ all the stations.
A. on
B. over
C. in
D. at
19. I am very interested _____ music.
A. for
B. in
C. at
D. with
20. Mr. Gupta has no prejudice _____ the poor and backward.
A. for
B. with
C. against
D. about

21. Our tutor is angry _____ us.
A. upon
B. on
C. with
D. at
22. Ram and Shyam are twins. It is difficult to distinguish them _____ each other.
A. with
B. among
C. from
D. between
23. They last met each other _____ late December.
A. at
B. in
C. on
D. no word needed
24. _____ what I know, Peter has been toiling pretty hard.
A. From
B. For
C. With
D. By
25. They worked _____ the night.
A. on
B. along
C. through
D. across
26. Cakes are made _____ eggs, flour, butter and sugar.
A. of
B. with
C. by
D. from
27. Are you happy _____ your son's performance?
A. by
B. at
C. from
D. with
28. It has been raining _____ last week.
A. for
B. from
C. after
D. since

29. The pilot was warned _____ the risks he was taking.
A. for
B. against
C. to
D. on
30. The hunter shot the tiger _____ an arrow.
A. from
B. with
C. by
D. through
31. Please tell me if she is related _____ you.
A. to
B. with
C. from
D. by
32. Divide these apples _____ the children.
A. between
B. in
C. into
D. among
33. The project must be completed _____ next week.
A. till
B. until
C. in
D. by
34. The class has improved _____ the arrival of the new teacher.
A. since
B. from
C. by
D. at
35. _____ Geeta and Sita, there were three more girls in the field.
A. Except
B. Without
C. Besides
D. Beside

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recall

36-50

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. Where no preposition is necessary put a cross like this (X).

36. The team comprises _____ twelve players.
37. Were you also invited _____ the dinner on Friday ?
38. Smoking is injurious _____ health.

39. Please see me in my office 4 and 5 O'clock in the evening.
 40. His sister is married my brother.
 41. I shall be obliged you for your kindness.
 42. Did you reach the station in time ?
 43. The four leaders couldn't agree themselves.
 44. He was found negligent his duties.
 45. Mr. Sinha died without providing his children.
 46. I prevailed her to join our party.
 47. She parted company her parents in tears.
 48. The children jumped joy when I gave them sweets.
 49. The Rajputs were true their word.
 50. He makes all the payments cheque.

51-100 In the following passages, fill up the blanks with appropriate prepositions. Where no preposition is necessary put a cross like this (X).

Passage 1

Four soldiers were injured the air raid last Monday. They
 51 52
 were admitted a Military Hospital. Three of them have
 53
 been discharged. The fourth one is still observation. That's
 54
 he lies there his hand plaster.
 55 56

Passage 2

One morning when we were sitting our classroom, a pigeon came
 57
 the room the window and sat the ground.
 58 59 60
 Then it hopped the rows of the desks. After some time it went
 61
 out the room and flew the sky.
 62 63

Passage 3

..... a bus, the three rows front seats are reserved
 64 65 66
 women. However, sometimes, there are men who insist occupying
 67
 those seats and refuse to get up even after being requested to do so
 68
 the conductor. They will not get up even an old lady. Other
 69
 passengers also say nothing them.

Passage 4

Yesterday, late 71 night, I was looking 72 for some accommoda-
 tion. I was walking 73 a row of tall buildings and suddenly came
 a lodger. As the manager was not there I had to wait 74
 him 75 some time. Some time the owner came. He took
 me 76 a room. At last I was able to get some accommodation.
 78

Passage 5

Raju congratulated 79 Ram 80 for her selection as the manager
 of the new hotel. Rani told Raju, "I don't think I am fit
 81 this post, but if you say I am, then I trust 82 you." Raju did not
 agree 83 what Ram said. He insisted 84 her taking up
 that job and advised 85 her to do her best, as long as she was
 86 it. Ram thanked him 87 for his advice.
 88

Passage 6

Bill Jones decided to travel 89 New Delhi 90 Cape Comorin. He
 hired a taxi, put his luggage 91 in the dicky and started 92
 for the railway station. It was raining heavily and the roads were slushy.
 93 its way the taxi skidded 94 the road and dashed
 a wall. Bill managed to jump out 95 the taxi. He
 then had to travel 96 bus. But 97 reaching 98
 the station he found that the train had already left. Poor Bill, he had to
 return 99 home that day.
 100

Objective : Expression**Specification : Uses correct structure and displays imagination**

101-120 Frame suitable answers to the following questions. You must use in your answers the preposition or prepositions given in brackets at the end of each question :

101. When did you take your medicine ? (after)
102. Where did you keep your school bag ? (on)
103. When will you meet him ? (at)
104. Where does Bindu sit in her classroom ? (beside)
105. Who sent you this present ? (by)
106. Why did you give your pen to the shopkeeper ? (for)
107. How do you eat noodles ? (with)
108. Where did the thief disappear ? (behind)
109. How do you go to school ? (on)
110. How is Rakesh going to Australia ? (by)
111. When will the meeting be held ? (at, on)
112. How long has he been staying in this house ? (for, since)
113. When will you return to Agra ? (on, after)
114. Where will you wait for me ? (beside, under)
115. Why did Pradeep apologize to Mr. Khanna ? (for, at)
116. Where did Ram plant the mango sapling ? (behind, near)
117. What did they like in the movie ? (of, by)
118. What are the children doing (this weekend) ? (for, with)
119. Where did you buy this medicine ? (from, near)
120. What difficulties are you facing before your examination ? (in, with)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B |
| 4. B | 5. A | 6. D |
| 7. A | 8. B | 9. B |
| 10. C | 11. A | 12. D |
| 13. B | 14. D | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. A | 18. D |
| 19. B | 20. C | 21. C |
| 22. C | 23. B | 24. A |
| 25. C | 26. B | 27. D |
| 28. D | 29. B | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. D | 33. D |
| 34. A | 35. C | 36. of |
| 37. to | 38. to | 39. between |
| 40. to | 41. to | 42. X |
| 43. among | 44. of/in | 45. for |
| 46. upon | 47. with | 48. with |
| 49. to | 50. by | 51. in/during |
| 52. X | 53. to | 54. under |

55. with	56. in	57. in
58. into	59. through	60. on
61. along/between	62. of	63. into
64. In	65. of	66. for
67. on	68. by	69. for
70. to	71. at	72. for
73. along	74. upon/to	75. for
76. for	77. after	78. to
79. X	80. on	81. of
82. for	83. X	84. with
85. on	86. X	87. in
88. for	89. from	90. to
91. in/into	92. for	93. on
94. off, down	95. against/into	96. of
97. by	98. on	99. X
100. X		

Note : The following answers are only models for the teacher. Students will obviously frame their own answers and they should be accepted if they are appropriate to the question and are grammatically correct.

101. I took my medicine after dinner.
102. I kept my school bag on the table.
103. I will meet him at 6 O' clock today.
104. Bindu sits besides Sushma in her classroom.
105. This present was sent (to me) by my pen-friend.
106. I gave my pen to the shopkeeper for repair.
107. I eat noodles with a fork and spoon.
108. The thief disappeared behind the temple wall.
109. I go to school on foot.
110. Rakesh is going to Australia by ship.
111. The meeting will be held at 9 O' clock on Monday.
112. He has been staying in this house for three years since 1981.
113. I will return to Agra on the 26th after Diwali.
114. I will wait for you beside the lake under the trees.
115. Pradeep apologized to Mr. Khanna for his rudeness at the wedding.
116. Ram planted the mango sapling behind his house near the well.
117. They liked the acting of the heroine and the music by R.D. Burman.
118. The children are going for a picnic with their friends (this weekend).
119. I bought it from the Chemist near the bus stop.
120. I am facing difficulty in completing my course and with my mathematics.

SECTION III

Verbs

The verb is perhaps the most important part of a sentence. It creates constant problems for the learners. This section deals with auxiliary and modal, tenses, non-finites and concord which usually prove to be areas of difficulty. Finite verbs are adequately covered.

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	Very short answer questions :	179 - 191
Concord : (Subject-Verb Agreement)	Objective type questions :	192 - 203
	Very short answer questions :	204 - 215

AUXILIARIES AND MODAL AUXILIARIES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

1-24 From the given alternatives choose the correct one so as to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences :

1. My sister is tall but my brother

- A. is
- B. does
- C. isn't
- D. doesn't

2. Sugar tastes sweet but salt _____.
 A. isn't
 B. may not
 C. will not
 D. doesn't
3. Geeta may be late but I am sure Seeta _____.
 A. can't be
 B. won't be
 C. would be
 D. are not
4. I can repair the fuse but my brother _____.
 A. won't
 B. may not
 C. doesn't
 D. can't
5. You may like this saree but your sister _____.
 A. won't
 B. may not
 C. would not
 D. cannot
6. It is getting late. You _____ go home at once.
 A. can
 B. should
 C. may
 D. have to
7. Make haste, lest you _____ miss the train.
 A. would
 B. should
 C. might
 D. shall
8. I've broken my glasses. I _____ read the newspaper at all.
 A. mustn't
 B. shouldn't
 C. may not
 D. can't
9. If you invite me, I _____ certainly come.
 A. would
 B. would have
 C. might
 D. could

10. He asked me what I _____ do for him.
A. will
B. may
C. could
D. should
11. I _____ attend the meeting on Wednesday, but I am not certain yet.
A. may
B. can
C. must
D. will
12. You have walked all the way. You _____ be tired.
A. might
B. may
C. must
D. should
13. Children must not see 'A' movies but adults _____
A. will
B. should
C. must
D. may
14. The Principal said, "You _____ bring your books to the examination hall."
A. needn't
B. mustn't
C. may not
D. will not
15. When I was young I _____ read without the glasses.
A. might
B. had to
C. could
D. should
16. Potatoes should be cooked but tomatoes _____
A. needn't be
B. needn't
C. shouldn't
D. can't be
17. Passengers must not enter the cockpit but the crew _____
A. will
B. should
C. may
D. has to

18. When we enter a temple or gurudwara we ought to take off our shoes, but when we enter a house we _____.
- may not
 - needn't
 - cannot
 - shan't
19. I don't have a piece of chalk, so I _____ write on the black-board.
- won't
 - may not
 - do not
 - can't
20. Mr. Masood is not interested in classical music, so he _____ like to attend the concert.
- may not
 - will not
 - cannot
 - needn't
21. We have enough food here. You _____ buy any.
- cannot
 - needn't
 - may not
 - will not
22. _____ I do the work myself? Yes, you may.
- Could
 - Shall
 - Should
 - Need
23. We _____ finish this work by tomorrow or we will be in trouble.
- need
 - ought to
 - may
 - must
24. Birds can fly but cats _____.
- don't
 - may not
 - can't
 - will not

Objective : Comprehension

Specification : Grasps the idea

- 25-40** Find the answers to the following questions or comments from the alternatives given :
25. 'Have you received any training so far?'

- A. No, I have.
B. Yes, I have.
C. No, I hadn't.
D. Yes, I did.
26. 'Have you ever been abroad ?'
' _____ ,'
A. No, I haven't.
B. Yes, I haven't.
C. No, I have.
D. No, I have been.
27. 'Haven't you ever eaten oysters ?'
' _____ ,'
A. Yes, I haven't.
B. Yes, I have never.
C. No, I didn't.
D. No, I haven't.
28. 'I go to a movie every Sunday.'
' _____ ,'
A. So I.
B. So I do.
C. So do I.
D. So do I go.
29. 'I never go to a late night movie.'
' _____ ,'
A. So am I.
B. Never do I.
C. Nor am I.
D. Neither do I.
30. 'The Taj Mahal is certainly one of the wonders of the world.'
' _____ ,'
A. So does it.
B. So it is.
C. So is it.
D. So it is one.
31. 'I wish I were a girl.'
' _____ ,'
A. So do I.
B. So were I.
C. So I were.
D. So I do wish.
32. 'Did you have a nice time at the party ?'
'Yes, I _____ ,'

- A. had.
B. didn't.
C. don't.
D. did.
33. 'Do you smoke regularly ?'
'No, I
A. smoke
B. don't
C. can't
D. am not.
34. 'Will you be attending the English class tomorrow ?'
'Yes, I
A. will be
B. will
C. may
D. can
35. 'Would you like to play a game of chess ?'
'Yes, I
A. like to
B. like
C. do
D. would
36. 'Will she not be coming to dinner ?'
'No, she
A. will
B. comes
C. won't
D. doesn't come.
37. 'Do they come here everyday ?'
'Yes, they
A. are
B. will
C. can
D. do.
38. 'I haven't overloaded you with work, have I ?'
A. No, you haven't
B. No, you have
C. Yet, you haven't
D. Yes, you didn't
39. 'Adri is a hard working girl, isn't she ?'
'Yes,

- A. she isn't so.
 B. she is.
 C. she so is.
 D. isn't she.
40. 'It's a beautiful garden, isn't it ?'
 'Yes, _____'
 A. it is beautiful.
 B. it is.
 C. it's not.
 D. it isn't.

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct structures

- 41-50** Give two short responses to each of the following questions, one with a 'Yes' and one with a 'No'.
41. Must you have him to help you ?
 42. Were they responsible for the loss ?
 43. Ought we to help him ?
 44. May we stay here ?
 45. Did he live in Bhopal earlier ?
 46. Does your mother believe in God ?
 47. Dare you walk barefoot in the snow ?
 48. Are you used to doing the shopping for your mother ?
 49. Can't we go to Agra on Sunday ?
 50. Would you like to see the parade on 26th January ?

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

- 51-68** Fill in the blanks in the following conversations with appropriate modal auxiliaries.

Conversation : 1

Anil : _____ I come in, please ?

51

Teacher : Yes, you _____. Now, come here. _____ you do

52

53

this sum on the blackboard ?

Anil : No, I _____. I was absent last week.

54

Teacher : Why ?

Anil : I _____ not came to school. I had fever.

55

Conversation : 2

Mother : You _____ complete all your homework by 8 p.m. There

56

is a good programme on T.V.

Anil : _____ I start with the sums ?
57

Mother : Yes, you _____ .
58

Anil : Tomorrow there is an essay competition in school. So I
_____ prepare an essay too.
59

Mother : Then you _____ start right now otherwise you _____
60 miss the T.V. programme. 61

Conversation : 3

Anita : Mira, you _____ eat so much rice. You will get fat.
62

Mira : _____ I have some sweets then ?
63

Anita : No, you _____ eat sweets either. Sweets are even more
64 fattening. You _____ have some savouries.
65

Mira : But Anita, I _____ have these savouries. They are too
66 hot.

Anita : Then you _____ have anything at all. You _____ slim
67 down a little. 68

TENSES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

69-105

From the given alternatives choose the best one to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentence, :

69. Don't disturb me while I _____ to someone on the phone.

- A. am talking
- B. talked
- C. was talking
- D. talk

70. I _____ his name, but my father does.

- A. didn't remember
- B. don't remember
- C. haven't remembered
- D. am not remembering

71. This building was cheap when I _____ it.

- A. was buying
- B. buy

- C. am buying
D. bought
72. The inmates of the house _____ when the thief entered.
A. are sleeping
B. were sleeping
C. slept
D. had slept
73. I used to feel sorry whenever I _____ a poor man.
A. see
B. have been
C. saw
D. am seeing
74. The letters _____ by this time tomorrow.
A. will be posting
B. will have been posted
C. have been posted
D. were posted
75. The rooms _____ daily.
A. are swept
B. are sweeping
C. will sweep
D. were sweeping
76. It is time I _____ my breakfast.
A. will have
B. have
C. had
D. should have
77. If he worked hard he _____ the examination.
A. will pass
B. would pass
C. has pass
D. passed
78. Mr. Sampat _____ from fever since last Monday.
A. has suffered
B. was suffering
C. suffered
D. has been suffering
79. The answer sheets _____ from the candidates.
A. are already collected
B. have already collected
C. have already been collected
D. have already been collecting

80. The students had stopped singing before the teacher_____ .
A. had arrived
B. was arriving
C. arrived
D. arrives
81. I shall have left the place by the time she _____ .
A. comes
B. will come
C. has come
D. was coming
82. I _____ when my uncle entered the room.
A. studied
B. have been studying
C. was studying
D. have studied
83. The house _____ to Kareem. He wants to sell it.
A. belonged
B. has belonged
C. is belonging
D. belongs
84. As he was not there, I _____ to his brother.
A. shall speak
B. spoke
C. had spoken
D. have spoken
85. The stories _____ published by the end of this year.
A. will have
B. would be
C. will have been
D. would have been
86. Had you worked hard you _____ .
A. would succeed
B. would have succeeded
C. will succeed
D. had succeeded
87. If I _____ here earlier, I could have heard the Prime Minister's speech.
A. have got
B. had got
C. got
D. would have got
88. She visited many countries before she _____ home.
A. returned

- B. returns
C. had returned
D. has returned
89. What was your friend doing when you _____ on her.
A. call
B. called
C. had called
D. were calling
90. Three years have passed since her father _____.
A. dies
B. has died
C. had died
D. died
91. While I _____ to school, I saw an accident.
A. was going
B. am going
C. went
D. have been going
92. The Jawans _____ for the army on the basis of physical fitness
A. selected
B. are selecting
C. are selected
D. have selected
93. The servant had gone to sleep when Anup _____ him.
A. had called
B. have called
C. calls
D. called
94. I _____ if you had needed my help.
A. have helped
B. would have helped
C. will have helped
D. had helped
95. The dance item _____ last night because it was too long.
A. is cancelled
B. was cancelled
C. cancelled
D. has been cancelled
96. She is sure that she _____ first.
A. stands
B. will stand

- C. is standing
D. has stood
97. As soon as the school closed, I _____ home.
A. hurry
B. would have hurried
C. was hurrying
D. hurried
98. Tomorrow we _____ an early breakfast because I have to do a lot of work after that.
A. will have
B. have
C. had
D. have had
99. I would have given him my bicycle if he _____ to me yesterday.
A. would come
B. came
C. had come
D. would have come
100. We heard an incessant noise from our neighbours' house. They _____ all the time.
A. are quarrelling
B. were quarrelling
C. will be quarrelling
D. would be quarrelling
101. Get up now. You _____ since lunch time.
A. have been sleeping
B. have slept
C. are sleeping
D. were sleeping
102. Arun _____ for a swim everyday in the evening.
A. is going
B. has gone
C. goes
D. went
103. Sunda _____ with us until the conference finishes.
A. will stay
B. stayed
C. has stayed
D. was staying
104. I _____ my sister since Diwali.
A. haven't seen
B. will not see

- C. was not seeing
 D. hadn't seen
105. Vinod is not at home. He _____ to the University.
 A. will go
 B. is going
 C. has gone
 D. had gone

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

- 106-125 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb given in brackets after it :
106. British rule in India _____ (come) to an end in 1947.
 107. "The Inspector _____ (leave). You may go home now", said the teacher to the class.
 108. Somebody _____ (come) to see you. He is still waiting.
 109. Can you tell me when this house _____ (build) ?
 110. He _____ (finish) his tea when I arrived.
 111. By this time tomorrow I _____ (reach) Calcutta.
 112. They are tired because they _____ (work) in the garden since 9 O' clock.
 113. Divya dropped a cup while she _____ (washing) the dishes.
 114. Mother is in the kitchen. She _____ (cook) food for us.
 115. Had I not seen it with my own eyes, I _____ (not believe) it.
 116. Everything _____ (look) fresh as soon as spring sets in.
 117. If you come to my house, I _____ (show) you a film on the video.
 118. The boy admitted that it was he who _____ (throw) the stone at the window.
 119. While the programme was going on, the boys _____ (make) a noise.
 120. I shall not pay him unless he _____ (send) the correct bill.
 121. Just wait here. The director _____ (see) you in five minutes.
 122. A stone _____ (hit) my father when he was travelling in a train.
 123. "You _____ (change) a lot since I saw you last", said my old teacher to me.
 124. If he had shown me his composition, I _____ (correct) it.
 125. We _____ (not go) very far when we met a man riding a donkey.
- 126-154 In the following passages fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

Passage : I

I _____ (go) to Portugal five years ago. Since then I _____

(not speak) Portuguese. Now I _____ (forget) nearly all that I
128 129
(learn) there.

Passage : 2

While I _____ (walk) through the park yesterday, someone
130 131
(snatch) the bag from my hand in broad daylight and _____ (run)
132
away. The police _____ (not catch) him yet. I _____ (wonder)
133 134
how such things _____ (happen) now-a-days.
135

Passage : 3

Every particle of matter _____ (attract) or _____ (pull) every
136 137
other particle. That _____ (be) the law of gravitation. The sun
138
_____ (attract) the earth and the earth in turn _____ (attract) the
139 140
moon and they _____ (attract) by every planet in the solar system.
141
It has always _____ (be) like a nicely-governed team of horses with
142
their proper weights on the reins. Just as the sun _____ (keep) a
143
strong hold upon the earth and her sister planets, so _____ (do) the
144
earth upon the moon.

Passage : 4

Once there _____ (be) a physician, who _____ (hate) answering
145 146
calls because people _____ (call) him for stupid reasons. One day
147
there _____ (be) a call from a patient's family. The doctor _____
148 149
(pack) up his box of medicines and instruments and _____ (reach) the
150
patient's house. He _____ (ask) a number of questions to find out what
151
the patient _____ (suffer) from. The patient _____ (say) he
152 153
_____ (eat) too much food.
154

NON-FINITES

*Objective : Knowledge**Specification : Recognizes*

155-175 From the given alternatives choose the most appropriate one to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences :

155. Mr. Shaw is very busy _____ letters.
 A. to write
 B. write
 C. writing
 D. written
156. It will take ages _____ there on foot.
 A. get
 B. got
 C. getting
 D. to get
157. _____ potatoes are not good for those who want to reduce weight.
 A. frying
 B. fried
 C. fry
 D. to fry
158. What about _____ a picnic at Suraj Kund ?
 A. having
 B. have
 C. to have
 D. had
159. We don't allow _____ in the auditorium
 A. to smoke
 B. smoke
 C. smoking
 D. smoked
160. The hunters expected _____ by the length of the snake.
 A. paid
 B. to be paid
 C. to pay
 D. paying
161. We get _____ sarrees very cheap at that shop.
 A. printing
 B. to print
 C. print
 D. printed
162. We suggested _____ the Red Fort today.
 A. visit

- B. visiting
 C. visited
 D. to visit
163. The news that came out in the paper left us _____ for the rest of the day.
 A. thinking
 B. to think
 C. to be thinking
 D. from thinking
164. The workers were not prepared _____ a low salary.
 A. to accept
 B. accepting
 C. accepted
 D. accept
165. The people enjoyed _____ the film on T.V.
 A. in watching
 B. by watching
 C. to catch
 D. watching
166. The house is large enough for the entire family _____ in.
 A. living
 B. for living
 C. to live
 D. to be living
167. Sometimes, our teacher allows us _____ language games in the classroom.
 A. playing
 B. to play
 C. for playing
 D. play
168. We watched the team _____ very good football at the stadium yesterday.
 A. to play
 B. to be playing
 C. playing
 D. in playing
169. You don't mind _____ the black-board, do you?
 A. to clean
 B. cleaned
 C. cleaning
 D. to be cleaning
170. Aron often pretends _____ a great actor.
 A. being

- B. to be
C. as being
D. for being
171. _____ my friend I decided to accompany him to a movie.
A. To meet
B. Meeting
C. Meet
D. On meeting
172. When he spoke, it was difficult for me _____ what he was trying to say.
A. understand
B. understanding
C. to understand
D. to be understanding
173. We have no objection _____ there.
A. going
B. to going
C. to go
D. having gone
174. Mrs. Sehgal was looking forward _____ her son.
A. to meet
B. meeting
C. to meeting
D. meet
175. The children are fond _____ adventure films these days.
A. of seeing
B. from seeing
C. to see
D. to seeing

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

176-191 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.

176. We couldn't help _____ (laugh) when he told a funny story.
177. All of us went _____ (see) the book exhibition that was being held in the auditorium.
178. Would you mind _____ (do) the work at home ?
179. We travelled by car from Delhi to Kanpur and stopped _____ (have) rest at the guest house.
180. They were patiently waiting _____ (hear) the verdict given by the judge.
181. Robert Bruce did not give up _____ (try) till he really succeeded.
182. Mrs. Roy longed _____ (hear) from her son who was in Kashmir.
183. The boy went on _____ (look) for the book he had lost.

184. Mr. and Mrs. Gupta agreed _____ (join) us on the _____ conducted
 tour.
185. Please stop _____ (talk) so loudly.
186. You should practice _____ (play) the sitar every morning.
187. Alice awoke _____ (find) that it was all a dream.
188. The building was supposed _____ (be) twelve storeys high.
189. The students failed _____ (notice) the time table on the notice-
 board.
190. Some of the people were prevented from _____ (enter) the
 Conference Hall.
191. We were thinking of _____ (go) to Agra last Sunday.

CONCORD

Object : Knowledge*Specification* : Recognizes

192-203 From the given alternatives choose the most appropriate one to fill in the
 blanks in each of the following sentences :

192. _____ wants to own a house.
- Many people
 - All the people
 - Everybody
 - A lot of people
193. _____ is going to Buddha Jayanti Park.
- The whole group
 - Most of us
 - All of us
 - Majority of the people
194. _____ has a beautiful tennis racquet.
- They
 - I
 - You
 - He
195. _____ on this shelf are old.
- Each book
 - All the books
 - Every book
 - Every one of the books
196. _____ were trapped in the mine.
- The deputy in addition to thirty miners
 - The deputy along with thirty miners
 - Neither the deputy nor the miners
 - The deputy with thirty miners

197. _____ has come so far. It is getting late.
 A. Few
 B. No body
 C. Not many people
 D. A few people
198. Toast and porridge _____ the breakfast that he likes most.
 A. were
 B. was
 C. is
 D. are
199. Paper and ink _____ the stationery I need.
 A. is
 B. are
 C. was
 D. were
200. The artisans, not the draughtsman or the foreman, _____ praise for the work.
 A. deserves
 B. has deserved
 C. deserve
 D. does deserve
201. _____ of the players were late for breakfast.
 A. Everyone
 B. Only one
 C. Not one
 D. A few
202. Twenty five rupees _____ all the amount that I need.
 A. is
 B. are
 C. has been
 D. have been
203. At first the Jury _____ divided in opinion, but finally they returned a unanimous verdict.
 A. was
 B. were
 C. has been
 D. have been

215
204-205*Objective : Knowledge**Specification : Recall*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs.

204. Our family _____ early risers.

205. "The Three Musketeers" _____ written by Alexander Dumas.

Verbs

206. Knife and fork _____ the cutlery that I want to buy.
 207. The strike by the workers _____ been declared illegal today.
 208. We did not buy the furniture because the chairs _____ of inferior quality.
 209. Each of the boys _____ been given two hundred rupees for participation.
 210. Many trees in the forest _____ cut every year.
 211. The news that the results will be declared on Tuesday _____ untrue.
 212. Every cupboard, cabinet and drawer _____ opened by the robbers.
 213. Neither the bulb nor the switches _____ defective.
 214. Either the laboratories or the library _____ to be built next year.
 215. Each of the senior students _____ contributed to the school magazine this year.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B |
| 4. D | 5. B | 6. B |
| 7. B | 8. D | 9. A |
| 10. C | 11. A | 12. C |
| 13. D | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. B |
| 19. D | 20. A | 21. B |
| 22. C | 23. D | 24. C |
| 25. B | 26. A | 27. D |
| 28. C | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. D | 33. B |
| 34. A | 35. D | 36. C |
| 37. D | 38. A | 39. B |
| 40. B | | |
| 42. Yes, they were. No, they weren't | | 41. Yes, I must. No, I needn't |
| | | 43. Yes, we ought to. No, we oughtn't/No we needn't. |
| 44. Yes, you may. No, you may not. | | 45. Yes, he did. No, he didn't. |
| 46. Yes, she does. No, she doesn't. | | 47. Yes, I dare/Yes, I do.
No, I daren't/No, I don't. |

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 48. Yes, I am. No, I am not. | 49. Yes, we can. No, we can't. | |
| 50. Yes, I would. No, I wouldn't. | 51. may | |
| 52. may/can | 53. can | 54. can't |
| 55. could | 56. must/should | 57. should/may |
| 58. should/may | 59. have to | 60. must |
| 61. will | 62. shouldn't/mustn't | 63. may/can |
| 64. shouldn't/mustn't | 65. can/may | 66. can't |
| 67. needn't | 68. ought to/must | 69. A |
| 70. B | 71. D | 72. B |
| 73. C | 74. B | 75. A |
| 76. C | 77. B | 78. D |
| 79. C | 80. C | 81. A |
| 82. C | 83. D | 84. B |
| 85. C | 86. B | 87. B |
| 88. A | 89. B | 90. D |
| 91. A | 92. C | 93. D |
| 94. B | 95. B | 96. B |
| 97. D | 98. A | 99. C |
| 100. B | 101. A | 102. C |
| 103. A | 104. A | 103. C |
| 106. came | 107. has left | 108. has come |
| 109. was built | 110. had finished | 111. will have reached |
| 112. have been working | 113. was washing | 114. is cooking |
| 115. would not have believed | 116. looks | 117. will show |
| 118. had thrown | 119. were making | 120. sends |
| 121. will see | 122. hit | 123. have changed |
| 124. would have corrected | 125. had not gone | 126. went |
| 127. have not spoken | 128. have forgotten | 129. learnt |
| 130. was walking | 131. snatched | 132. ran |
| 133. have not caught | 134. wonder | 135. happen |
| 136. attracts | 137. pulls | 138. is |
| 139. attracts | 140. attracts | 141. are attracted |
| 142. been | 143. keeps | 144. does |
| 145. was | 146. hated | 147. called |
| 148. was | 149. packed | 150. reached |
| 151. asked | 152. was suffering | 153. said |
| 154. had eaten | 155. C | 156. D |
| 157. B | 158. A | 159. C |
| 160. B | 161. D | 162. B |
| 163. A | 164. A | 165. D |
| 166. C | 167. B | 168. C |
| 169. C | 170. B | 171. D |
| 172. C | 173. B | 174. C |

Verbs

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 175. A | 176. laughing | 177. to see |
| 178. doing | 179. to have | 180. to hear |
| 181. trying | 182. to hear | 183. looking |
| 184. to join | 185. talking | 186. playing |
| 187. to find | 188. to be | 189. to notice |
| 190. entering | 191. going | 192. C |
| 193. A | 194. D | 195. B |
| 196. C | 197. B | 198. C |
| 199. A | 200. C | 201. D |
| 202. A | 203. B | 204. are/were |
| 205. is/was/has been | 206. is | 207. has |
| 208. were | 209. has | 210. are |
| 211. is | 212. was | 213. were/are |
| 214. is | 215. has | |

SECTION IV

Connectives

Connectives are words that join words, phrases, clauses and sentences and are important for continuous writing in English. This section includes items on the use of different types of connectives as well as items on sentence joining or synthesis.

	<i>Question No.</i>
Connectives—Objective type questions	: 1-20
Very short answer questions	: 21-62
Sentence Linkers—Very short answer questions	: 63-115

CONNECTIVES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

1-20 Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the best of the alternatives given :

- _____ helping the poor he made them suffer.
 - In spite of
 - With a view to
 - In case of
 - Instead of
- I doubt _____ he will pass.
 - that
 - if
 - whether
 - how
- He is not only honest _____ also just.
 - and
 - so
 - then
 - but

4. Everyone thought he would lose in the election _____ he came out successful.
A. but
B. yet
C. so
D. for
5. He gave such a long speech _____ everyone got bored.
A. so
B. that
C. but
D. yet
6. The doctors advised Mrs. Sharma to eat less _____ she may not fall ill.
A. because
B. therefore
C. so that
D. lest
7. You needn't hurry _____ there is plenty of time for the train to arrive.
A. for
B. though
C. yet
D. till
8. _____ the timely medical attention the patient would have died.
A. In spite of
B. Because of
C. But for
D. Even after
9. I shall not attend the party _____ I am properly invited.
A. unless
B. though
C. if
D. in case
10. He was feeling weak _____ he went to his office.
A. so
B. never
C. but
D. and
11. Hurry up, _____ you will be late for the meeting.
A. otherwise
B. still
C. so
D. but

12. _____ her son sends money, Kuppanimal can't buy clothes.
A. If
B. Still
C. Unless
D. Because
13. That is the girl _____ won the prize.
A. who
B. which
C. what
D. that
14. Please show us _____ we should bake a sponge-cake.
A. how
B. as
C. so
D. as well as
- ✓ 15. Mr. Das sold all his furniture _____ he left for Canada.
A. after
B. until
C. before
D. as soon as
16. People got down from the train _____ the train stopped.
A. as soon as
B. no sooner
C. while
D. till
17. Many celebrated Diwali in a grand way _____ the high prices.
A. even though
B. in spite of
C. because of
D. even if
18. The guests were in no mood to laugh _____ listening to the good jokes told by the old man.
A. even if
B. even though
C. even after
D. after
19. My neighbour will not agree to sell his cycle _____ you are ready to pay a high price for it.
A. even if
B. if
C. since
D. when
20. He has seen the Taj Mahal only twice _____ he has been going to Agra once a month for the last two years.

- A. even though
- B. while
- C. when
- D. when

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

- 21-40. In the following sentences fill in the blanks with suitable connectives.
21. I don't know the time _____ he will come.
 22. The place _____ I lived was beautiful.
 23. I shall wait for you _____ you come back.
 24. I know the man _____ father is a magistrate.
 25. The house _____ is under construction belongs to us.
 26. God helps those _____ help themselves.
 27. The man _____ presided over the meeting is my father.
 28. This is the house _____ my friend lives.
 29. The time _____ the train leaves is not known to me.
 30. Trees should not be cut down _____ they help a good deal in conditioning the weather.
 31. Raju and Leela were very good friends in the past _____ now they seem to have quarrelled with each other.
 32. The school suddenly closed down _____ the students had to return home.
 33. We wore a thick coat _____ we might not catch a cold.
 34. Anjali was extremely distressed by Anita's behaviour _____ she did not say a word.
 35. He stayed with his friend _____ he left for England.
 36. I wouldn't have done it _____ I had known that this would happen.
 37. She heard a strange noise coming from the next room _____ she telephoned the police.
 38. _____ she did not know the place she lost her way.
 39. _____ he is the most intelligent boy, he is not a good student.
 40. Deeksha did not hear the alarm _____ she was fast asleep.

41-62 In the following paragraphs, fill in the blanks with suitable connectives ;

Passage : 1

Their uncle got ready _____ lunch was over. Mohan asked him

41

_____ he was going in such a hurry. He said _____ he was going

42

to the farm. He would be back for tea _____ he was not held up.

43

44

Passage : 2

Ratan went to the market _____ he finished his breakfast. He took

45

a bus _____ reached there in no time. There were lots of good vegetables available that day _____ there was no fish in the market. Ratan first bought some cabbages _____ some potatoes, _____ he bought some eggs. _____ there were no fresh fruit, he had to do without them that day. Ratan wanted to buy some flowers _____ he went into a flower shop. He couldn't buy any flowers _____ they were very expensive.

Passage : 3

Rama had been invited to tea in Mr. Gupta's house _____ she got ready at five O'clock. She had to leave early _____ her car was out of order _____ she would have to take a taxi instead. She went to the taxi-stand _____ there was no trace of any taxis around. She heard that the taxis were all off the roads _____ they were on strike that day, _____ she had an option open. She went to the nearest bus stop _____ catch the next available bus. _____ the bus took a long time to come, it drove very fast. _____ she reached Mr. Gupta's house just in time for the party. _____ she hadn't got the bus she would have missed the party.

SENTENCE LINKERS

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct structures

63-92 Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets :

63. You did not ask me. So I did not help you. (since)

64. The stories in my book are interesting. The stories in yours are more interesting. (so... as).

65. You may climb on the table. Still you cannot touch the ceiling. (even if).
66. He took his rain coat. He feared it might rain. (in case).
67. She was walking up and down the street. It seemed she had lost her way, (as if).
68. You may try hard. But you will not succeed. (however).
69. This river is very deep. We cannot cross it on foot. (so.....that).
70. These questions are very simple. Anyone can answer them. (so.....that).
71. Read this book. Give it to me. (either.....or).
72. It was raining. I left for the station. (although).
73. Mr. Mathur was not present in the office. His secretary was not there. (neithernor).
74. There was no medicine. He died. (as).
75. We should be polite to others. Then they also will be polite to us. (if).
76. Pupils should avoid laziness. Then they will progress faster. (if).
77. He did not speak loudly. I could not hear him. (because).
78. Take an umbrella with you. It is raining. (since)
79. She must take a taxi. She will miss the train. (or)
80. He invited me to tea. He was not my friend. (although).
81. She went to the market. She bought some fruit. (and)
82. The bus got caught in a traffic jam. I was late for school. (as)
83. I cannot touch the fan. I cannot touch the ceiling. (neither.....nor).
84. This table is very heavy. I cannot lift it. (so..... that).
85. This is a girl. She likes to swim. (who)
86. This is an old man. I helped him yesterday. (whom)
87. That is the person. His car broke down yesterday. (whose)
88. This is the colour T.V. I bought it in Bombay. (which)
89. This silk is attractive. It is soft too. (not only.....but also).
90. I bought a sari. I also bought a skirt. (as well as)
91. The guests stayed on. Till then the T.V. was not switched on. (as long as)
92. Mr. Bakshi's father lived till 1980. Till then he did not sell his house. (so long as)

93-104 Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one. Begin your sentences with the words given.

93. Don't touch the dog. It will bite. (If.....)
94. Don't be late. You will miss the train. (If)
95. Don't leave your books here. Somebody might steal them. (In case.....)
96. They must work hard. They will succeed. (Provided)
97. You should take the examination. You will get a position. (If.....)
98. He may pass. It is not certain. (Whether.....)
99. Physically she was tired. Mentally she was alert. (Regardless.....)

100. We reached the playground. The match started after it.
(The match.....)
(We.....)
101. They reached the cinema. The show had begun half an hour earlier.
(The show.....)
(They.....)
102. The doctor finished the operation. Immediately there was a telephone call for him.
(Hardly.....)
103. The aeroplane landed. The tyre burst soon after.
(No sooner.....)
104. They should run fast. They can win the race.
(Unless.....)
- 105-115 Join the following sentences to make one sentence. Do not use 'and' and 'but':
105. There was one question on grammar. The question was very difficult. I could not answer it.
106. The baker was thinking deeply. The cakes were burning. He did not see it.
107. What I am telling you is the truth. I never tell lies.
108. Ranu was going home in the holidays. Reshma was to stay back in the hostel.
109. He made a promise. He kept it.
110. This sweater is Anurag's. I am sure of it.
111. I didn't go for swimming. It was raining very heavily.
112. The pen was new. It did not write.
113. The jackfruit smelled strange. It tasted sweet.
114. He went to the hospital. He wanted to see his doctor.
115. This orchard has apple trees. It also has bee-hives.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. D | 32. so/and |
| 2. B | 33. so that |
| 3. D | 34. but/still/however |
| 4. A | 35. till/until/before |
| 5. B | 36. if |
| 6. C | 37. so |
| 7. A | 38. As/Because/Since |
| 8. C | 39. Though/Although |
| 9. A | 40. as/because/since |
| 10. B | 41. as soon as/when/after |
| 11. A | 42. where |
| 12. C | 43. that |
| 13. A | 44. if |
| 14. A | 45. as soon as/when/after |
| 15. C | 46. and |
| 16. A | 47. but |
| 17. B | 48. and |
| 18. C | 49. then |
| 19. A | 50. As/Because/Since |
| 20. A | 51. so |
| 21. when | 52. as/because/since |
| 22. where | 53. so |
| 23. till | 54. as/because/since |
| 24. whose | 55. and |
| 25. which/that | 56. but |
| 26. who | 57. as/because/since |
| 27. who | 58. however |
| 28. where/in which | 59. so as/to/in order to |
| 29. when | 60. Though/Although |
| 30. because/as/since | 61. so/thus |
| 31. but | 62. if |
63. Since you didn't ask me, I didn't help you.
64. The stories in my book are not so interesting as the ones/stories in your book.
65. You cannot touch the ceiling even if you climb on the table
66. He took his rain-coat in case it rained.
67. She was walking up and down the street as if she had lost her way.
68. However hard you try you will not succeed.
69. This river is so deep that we cannot cross it on foot.
70. These questions are so simple that anyone can answer them.
71. Either read this book or give it to me.
72. Although it was raining I left for the town.
73. Neither Mr. Mathur nor his secretary was present in the office.

74. As there was no medicine, he died.
75. If we are polite to others, they will also be polite to us.
76. If pupils avoid laziness, they will progress faster.
77. I could not hear him because he did not speak loudly.
78. Since it is raining, take an umbrella with you.
79. She must take a taxi or she will miss the train.
80. Although he was not my friend, he invited me to tea.
81. She went to the market and bought some fruit.
82. I was late for school as the bus got caught in a traffic jam.
83. I can neither touch the fan nor the ceiling./Neither can I touch the ceiling nor the fan.
84. The table is so heavy that I cannot lift it.
85. This is the girl who likes to swim.
86. This is the old man whom I helped yesterday.
87. That is the person whose car broke down yesterday.
88. This is the colour T.V. which I bought in Bombay.
89. This silk is not only attractive but also soft. Not only is this silk attractive but it is also soft.
90. I bought a sari as well as a skirt.
91. The T.V. was not switched on as long as the guests stayed on/As long as the guests stayed on, the T.V. was not switched on.
92. Mr. Bakshi did not sell his house till 1980 so long as his father lived.
93. If you touch the dog, it will bite.
94. If you are late, you will miss the train.
95. In case you leave, your books here, somebody might steal them.
96. Provided they work hard they will succeed.
97. If you take the examination, you will get a position.
98. Whether he will pass is not certain.
99. Regardless of her physical tiredness she was mentally alert.
100. The match started after we reached the playground. We reached the playground before the match started.
101. The show had begun half an hour before they reached the cinema./They reached the cinema half an hour after the show began.
102. Hardly had the doctor finished the operation when there was a telephone call for him.
103. No sooner did the aeroplane land than the tyre burst.
104. Unless they run fast they cannot win the race.
105. There was one very difficult question on grammar which I could not answer.
106. The baker did not see the burning cakes as he was thinking deeply.
107. I never tell lies, so what I am telling you is the truth/What I am telling you is the truth as I never tell lies.
108. Ranu was going home in the holidays whereas Reshma was to stay back in the hostel.

- 109. He not only made a promise but also kept it.
- 110. I am sure that this sweater is Anurag's
- 111. I did not go for swimming as it was raining very heavily.
- 112. Although the pen was new, it did not write.
- 113. Though the jack fruit smelled strange, it tasted sweet.
- 114. He went to the hospital because he wanted to see his doctor/He went to the hospital in order to see his doctor.
- 115. This orchard not only has apple trees but also beehives.

SECTION V

Question Forms

The learners of English face difficulty with question forms as these require various changes in the verb patterns and the word order. The items in this section test three different kinds of problems connected with question forms : the use of question tags, the use of question words and the framing of Yes, No questions.

	<i>Question No.</i>
Question Tags :	Objective type questions : 1-18 Very short answer questions : 31-45
Yes, No Questions :	Very short answer questions : 46-60
Question Words :	Objective type questions : 19-30 Very short answer questions : 61-105

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

1-30 From the given alternatives choose the correct one to complete the following sentences :

1. It seems it will be a pleasant day today, _____ ?
 - A. will it
 - B. isn't it
 - C. doesn't it
 - D. won't it
2. I'm trying my best to get through the exams, _____ ?
 - A. aren't I
 - B. am I
 - C. amn't I
 - D. shouldn't I
3. You are going to beat me up, _____ ?
 - A. are you
 - B. aren't you

- C. do you
D. don't you
4. I don't want this table here. Put it in the next room, _____ !
A. do you
B. will you
C. don't you
D. should you
5. What she says is correct, _____ ?
A. isn't it
B. doesn't it
C. does it
D. doesn't she
6. Birds can't read a story, _____ ?
A. isn't it
B. can't they
C. can they
D. don't they
7. You had your dinner an hour ago, _____ ?
A. did you
B. didn't you
C. have you
D. weren't you
8. The thief was caught by the police, _____ ?
A. wasn't it
B. isn't it
C. wasn't he
D. didn't he
9. You like to have hot coffee, _____ ?
A. won't you
B. isn't it
C. don't you
D. will you
10. He will come tomorrow, _____ ?
A. will he
B. won't he
C. isn't he
D. wouldn't he
11. Your neighbour Mr. Kapoor is well behaved, _____ ?
A. isn't it
B. isn't he
C. doesn't he
D. is he

12. He knows when the match was played, _____ ?
A. doesn't he
B. didn't he
C. wasn't it
D. isn't it
13. The topic that we are discussing now was first raised by our teacher, _____ ?
A. wasn't it
B. isn't it
C. was it
D. hasn't it been
14. I suppose she is a suitable candidate for the job _____ ?
A. don't I
B. is she
C. isn't she
D. isn't it
15. You have had your medicine, _____ ?
A. haven't you
B. didn't you
C. have you
D. hadn't you
16. Let us walk up to the department store, _____ ?
A. may we
B. can we
C. shall we
D. could we
17. They'd been waiting at the gate for a very long time, _____ ?
A. didn't they
B. won't they
C. weren't they
D. hadn't they
18. Rahim hasn't finished revising his lessons, _____ ?
A. had he
B. has he
C. didn't he
D. hasn't he
19. "_____ did you meet her ?" "I met her in the train."
A. How
B. When
C. Where
D. Why

20. "_____ is your father?" "My father is an engineer."
A. Whpt ✓
B. Where
C. How
D. Who
21. "_____ do you intend to stay there? I intend to stay there for two weeks."
A. Why
B. How much
C. When
D. How long
22. "_____ were the children playing with?" "The children were playing with some new toys."
A. How
B. What
C. Whom
D. Which
23. "_____ is the girl singing." "The girl is singing because she is happy."
A. How
B. What
C. Where
D. Why
24. "_____ car was stolen?" "My neighbours' car was stolen."
A. Which
B. Whose
C. What
D. To whom
25. "_____ should I see the doctor?" "You should see the doctor tomorrow."
A. Why
B. Where
C. When
D. How
26. "_____ does Prof. John go to the Ministry of Education on business?" "At least once a month."
A. How often
B. How much
C. How
D. How long
27. "_____ is the statue made of?" "Marble."
A. Which

- B. What
C. How
D. Who
28. "_____ did you witness a cricket match last." "Last winter."
A. Where
B. What
C. When
D. With whom
29. "_____ peak is the highest in Nainital?" "China Peak."
A. Which
B. What
C. Who
D. Whose
30. "_____ did Amit go to school last Sunday?" "For drama practice".
A. What
B. When
C. Why
D. Where

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recall

31-45

Add question-tags to the following sentences :

31. We've finished quite a lot of work,?
32. The postman usually comes in the morning, ?
33. Vinod said he was going to Agra, ?
34. Your mother is sewing a dress for you, ?
35. We haven't met before, ?
36. You are looking forward to your holidays, ?
37. You will have a cup of tea, ?
38. We should laugh very often, ?
39. The boys made a lot of noise yesterday, ?
40. Both Shally and Parul will become doctors next year, ?
41. You say that your sister is all right now, ?
42. I am not touching your things. I am a good boy, ?
43. Let's go to the Merina Beach tomorrow, ?
44. Water is necessary for life, ?
45. The man we met yesterday was arrested, ?

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct structures

46-60

Make questions to which the following sentences are the answers :

46. Yes, I am Usha.
47. Yes, we enjoyed the picnic yesterday.
48. Yes, they were here this morning.
49. No, I didn't break the glass.

50. Yes, today is Sunday.
51. No, I won't see him today.
52. Yes, John likes swimming.
53. Yes, Anurag repaired this tape-recorder.
54. Yes, I have a rubber.
55. No, we don't have a colour T.V.
56. Yes, they want to play with us.
57. Yes, she can sing.
58. No, this pen is not mine.
59. Yes, she had put her money in this drawer.
60. No, we couldn't visit the Sharmas while we were in Hyderabad.

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

61-75

Fill in the blanks with appropriate question words :

61. will go with you to Delhi ?
62. are you going for holiday this summer ?
63. is wrong with your record-player ?
64. has knitted this sweater ?
65. animal has a long nose ?
66. frock was she wearing on her birthday ?
67. didn't you attend the meeting on Saturday ?
68. red Maruti is this ? Is it yours ?
69. do you want to meet ?
70. will you go to the Andamans, by ship or by plane ?
71. ... are they planning to visit Agra, in October or in December ?
72. far is the stadium from here ?
73. suitcase was lost, Anoop's or Vinod's ?
74. have you got there in your bag ?
75. ... can I meet you in the school next ?

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct structures

76-85

Write questions based on the following sentences. Begin with the words given in brackets.

76. Geeta sent an invitation to Parul yesterday. (When)
77. Tomorrow, Rani is going to Darjeeling. (Where)
78. Vijai is reading a novel by Hardy. (What)
79. Ashok goes to his office by motor cycle. (How)
80. Mr. Sharma came late yesterday because of the rain. (Why)
81. Anju gave the book to Aditi. (Whom)
82. This jacket is Anil's. (Whose)
83. Amit can answer this question very well. (Who)
84. The Maruti is the smallest car in India. (Which)
85. Rajiv should buy a scooter. (What)

86-105

Write questions to which the italicised words are the answers.

86. He found his pen *in his desk*.
87. *Mr. Dutta* teaches English at St. Thomas School.
88. *The enemy* plane was shot down in the desert.
89. Juhi helped Nisha *is French because she was absent for two weeks*.
90. Mr. Gupta *goes for a walk* every evening.
91. She visits her parents *twice a week*.
92. The head master wants to see *Ajit*.
93. Seema celebrated her wedding anniversary *on 10th December*.
94. Vikas Tower is *300 metres high*.
95. Mr. Das Gupta is a *Professor in Delhi University*.
96. I want *that book with the green cover*.
97. The Taj Mahal is *two kilometres* from the shoe factory.
98. Sunita went to the Trade Fair *with her sister*.
99. This machine can *chop and grate vegetables*.
100. We get water from *the Keetham reservoir*.
101. He is working *for Blackie and Sons*.
102. It took them *two years* to make that film.
103. The man asked *for a cup of tea*.
104. I took the medicine *because I had a headache*.
105. Her house is *near the bus stand*.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B |
| 4. B | 5. A | 6. C |
| 7. B | 8. C | 9. C |
| 10. B | 11. B | 12. A |
| 13. A | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. B |
| 19. C | 20. A | 21. D |
| 22. B | 23. D | 24. B |
| 25. C | 26. A | 27. B |
| 28. C | 29. A | 30. C |
| 31. <i>havn't we</i> | 32. <i>doesn't he</i> | 33. <i>didn't he</i> |
| 34. <i>isn't she</i> | 35. <i>have we</i> | 36. <i>aren't you</i> |
| 37. <i>won't you</i> | 38. <i>shouldn't we</i> | 39. <i>didn't they</i> |
| 40. <i>won't they</i> | 41. <i>don't you</i> | 42. <i>aren't I</i> |
| 43. <i>shall we</i> | 44. <i>isn't it</i> | 45. <i>wasn't he</i> |
| 46. <i>Are you Usha ?</i> | 47. <i>Did you enjoy the picnic yesterday ?</i> | |
| 48. <i>Were they here this morning?</i> | 49. <i>Did you break the glass ?</i> | |
| 50. <i>Is it Sunday, today?/Is today Sunday ?</i> | 51. <i>Will you see him today ?</i> | |
| 52. <i>Does John like swimming ?</i> | 53. <i>Did Anurag repair this tape recorder ?</i> | |
| 54. <i>Have you a rubber ?</i> | 55. <i>Do you have a colour T.V. ?</i> | |

56. Do they want to play with us ?
57. Can she sing ?
58. Is this pen yours ? Is this your pen ?
59. Had she put money in the drawer ?
60. Could/did you visit the Sharmas while you were in Hyderabad ?
61. Who
62. Where
63. What
64. Who
65. Which
66. Which
67. Why
68. Whose
69. Who/Whom
70. How
71. When
72. How
73. Whose
74. What
75. When
76. When did Geeta send an invitation to Farul ?
77. Where is Rani going tomorrow ?
78. What is Vijay reading ?/What book is Vijay reading ?
79. How does Ashok go to his office ?
80. Why did Mr. Sharma come late yesterday ?
81. Whom/Who did Anju give the book to ?
82. Whose jacket is this ?
83. Who can answer this question very well ?
84. Which is the smallest car in India ?/Which car is the smallest in India ?
85. What should Rajiv buy ?
86. Where did he find his pen ?
87. Who teaches English at St. Thomas School ?
88. Which plane was shot down in the desert ?
89. Why did Jini help Nisha in French ?
90. What does Mr. Gupta do every evening ?
91. How often does she visit her parents ?/How many times a week does she visit her parents ?
92. Who/Whom does the Head Master want to see ?
93. When did Seema celebrate her wedding anniversary ?
94. How high is Vikas Tower ?
95. What is Mr. Dast Gupta ?
96. Which book do you want ?
97. How far is the Taj Mahal from the shoe factory ?
98. With whom did Sunita go to the Trade Fair ?/Who did Sunita go to the Trade Fair with ?
99. What can this machine do ?
100. Where do you get the water from ?/From where do you get the water ?
101. Who is he working for ?/For whom is he working ?
102. How long did they take to make that film ?/How many years did they take to make that film ?/How long did it take them to make that film ?
103. What did the man ask for ?
104. Why did you take the medicine ?
105. Where is her house ?

SECTION VI

Direct and Indirect Speech

The ability to report accurately statements, comments, questions, requests, commands and situations is an important skill for an English language learner. This section provides various types of test questions on direct and indirect speech.

	Question No.
Indirect (Reported) Speech : Objective type questions	1—26
Very short answer questions	27—50
Short answer questions	51—56
Direct Speech : Very short answer questions	57—67
Short answer questions	68—70

REPORTED SPEECH

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Discriminates

1-15

The first sentence in each of the following items is in direct speech. From the given alternatives select the one which makes the most accurate 'reported' version,

1. *The teacher asked the pupil, "Do you study at Home ?"*

The teacher asked the pupil.....

- A. did he study at home.
- B. if he studied at home.
- C. that he studied at home.
- D. had he studied at home.

2. *He said to us, "Are you coming to the meeting ?"*

He asked us

- A. if we would be coming to the meeting.

- B. were we coming to the meeting.
- C. that we were coming to the meeting.
- D. if we were coming to the meeting.
3. *The teacher said to the students, "Don't bring your pets to the class".*
The teacher told the students.....to the class.
 - A. not to bring their pets.
 - B. not to bring your pets.
 - C. Don't bring your pets.
 - D. do not bring their pets.
4. *Anita said to Nishi, "Do you live in Madras?"*
Anita asked Nishi
 - A. did she live in Madras.
 - B. she lived in Madras.
 - C. if she lived in Madras.
 - D. that she lived in Madras.
5. *Ramesh asked Manish, "Where do you live in Bombay?"*
Ramesh asked Manish where.....
 - A. did he live in Bombay?
 - B. he lived in Bombay.
 - C. you lived in Bombay.
 - D. does he live in Bombay?
6. *Mother said to Asha, "Please, hurry up."*
Mother told Asha.....
 - A. to hurry up.
 - B. hurry up.
 - C. hurry up please.
 - D. please, hurry up.
7. *The policeman said to the thief, "Tell me the truth."*
The policeman asked the thief
 - A. told him the truth.
 - B. to tell him the truth.
 - C. tell him the truth.
 - D. if he told him the truth.
8. *The crocodile said to the monkey, "I will carry you on my back."*
The crocodile told the monkey that.....
 - A. I will carry you on my back,
 - B. he would carry you on his back.
 - C. he will carry him on his back.
 - D. he would carry him on his back.
9. *My brother asked me, "Why did you not post the letter?"*
My brother asked me.....

- A. that why you did not post the letter.
 B. why you did not post the letter.
 C. why I did not post the letter.
 D. why did I not post the letter.
10. *Suruchi said to Dhruva, "You are not my son."*
 Suruchi said to Dhruva that.....
 A. you are not her son.
 B. he was not her son.
 C. he is not her son.
 D. you are not my son.
11. *Kamala said to me, "You are a good girl."*
 Kamala said to me that.....
 A. I am a good girl.
 B. I was a good girl.
 C. she was a good girl.
 D. you were a good girl.
12. *The gardener said to the boys, "Don't play on the grass."*
 The gardener asked the boyson the grass.
 A. don't play
 B. not to play
 C. if not play
 D. did not play
13. *Father said to Ravi, "Don't waste time."*
 Father told Ravi.....
 A. that don't waste time.
 B. don't waste time.
 C. not to waste time.
 D. you do not waste time.
14. *The doctor asked Mr. Rajan, "May I know your name, please ?"*
 The doctor politely asked Mr. Rajan whether he.....
 A. might know his name.
 B. might know your name.
 C. may know his name please.
 D. knew his name.
15. *Ravi said, "What a beautiful day it is !"*
 Ravi exclaimed.....
 A. what a beautiful day it was.
 B. that it was a beautiful day.
 C. if it was a beautiful day.
 D. was it a beautiful day.

16-22 From the given alternatives select the most appropriate one to complete the following sentences :

16. Naveen wanted to know where.. ..

- A. Lokesh lived.
- B. did Lokesh live ?
- C. does Lokesh live ?
- D. had Lokesh lived ?

17. Surendra wants to know when.....

- A. do you leave for Bombay ?
- B. you leave for Bombay.
- C. did you leave for Bombay.
- D. had you left for Bombay ?

18. When I asked Mohan what he was doing, he replied that.....

- A. I was writing a letter.
- B. I am writing a letter.
- C. he was writing a letter.
- D. he is writing a letter.

19. I asked him why.....so annoyed.

- A. he is
- B. you are
- C. he was
- D. was he

20. He asked me iffrom Calcutta.

- A. my father had returned
- B. my father has returned
- C. my father returned
- D. my father will return

21. The maid announced.....

- A. that dinner is ready.
- B. that dinner was ready, sir.
- C. Sir, dinner is ready.
- D. that dinner was ready.

22. Ramesh's father said to Rita, "Tell your brother, Anil, to see me tomorrow." Rita reports it to Anil the same day.

"Ramesh's father has asked me to tell to see him tomorrow."

- A. her brother
- B. you
- C. your brother
- D. my brother

*Objective : Comprehension**Specification : Interprets*

23-26

In each of the following read carefully the first sentence which contains direct speech. Then select the alternative which gives the most appropriate reporting verb to be used in that context :

23. *I said to my brother, "Please lend me some money."*

I _____ my brother to lend me some money.

- A. advised
- B. inquired of
- C. requested
- D. said to

24. *He said to me, "Are you going to the movie ?"*

He _____ me if I was going to the movie.

- A. ordered
- B. told
- C. requested
- D. asked

25. *The king said to his soldiers, "Take him away."*

The king _____ his soldiers to take him away.

- A. orderd
- B. requested
- C. advised
- D. asked

26. *Anita said, "Will it be a sunny day ?"*

Anita _____ if it would be a sunny day.

- A. told
- B. wondered
- C. inquired
- D. requested

*Objective : Expression**Specification : Uses correct structure*

27-50

Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech. Begin with the words given :

27. The doctor said to the patient, "Go for a walk everyday."

The doctor advised the patient.....

28. He said to me, "Is this the place where you live ?"

He asked me.....

29. The servant said to me, "My master is writing a letter."

The servant informed me.....

30. Mr. Agarwal said to the driver, "Don't drive the car very fast."

Mr. Agarwal instructed the driver.....

31. Mrs. Tandon asked Dilip, "Where have you been ?"

Mrs. Tandon asked Dilip.....

32. I asked Sita, "Did you go to school yesterday?"
I asked Sita
33. Mohan asked Rakesh, "Do you like reading comics?"
Mohan wanted to know from Rakesh
34. The Manager of the circus said, "Our best horses died last night."
The Manager of the circus said
35. Shanker said, "Kiran, when will the school reopen?"
Shanker inquired of Kiran
36. The old man said to the girl, "I know you and your mother."
The old man told the girl
37. Ravi told Hari "Please go to my mother and tell her that I will come late in the evening."
Hari to Ravi's mother : Ravi has asked me to come to
38. Father (telephoning) to Rita : "I am leaving for Jaipur tomorrow. I will come back home the day after."
Rita reports it to her mother the next day.
"Father told me"
39. Your class teacher told you, "If you win the race, I will reward you."
You report it to your father : "My class teacher told me that"
40. Arvind (telephoning) to Mahesh (in Delhi) : "I have just arrived here. Can you come and meet me at the station?"
Mahesh to his father : Arvind has just told me"
41. Ram said to Mohan, "I am not well today. I want to consult the doctor tomorrow."
Ram to Harish after a week : "I told Mohan"
42. Lata said to Naresh, "Your sister, Kalpana, is very intelligent. She always gets the first position in our class."
Naresh reports it to his sister Suruchi : "Lata has told"
43. The villagers said to the leader, "We have faith in you. We can assure you of our full cooperation."
The villagers told the leader that
44. The leader said to the villagers, "I will remember you for the love and cooperation that you have given me."
The leader told the villagers that
45. Mohan told Kamal, "Tell my cousin, Anil, that I met his mother today. She wants him to see her tomorrow."
Kamal reports it to Anil the next day :
"Mohan has asked me"
46. The teacher said to Naveen and Pushpa, "I want you to do your homework yourself."

Anil reports it to the other boys and girls :

"The teacher has told Naveen and Pushpa that....."

47. Ranjana said to Asha, "Can you lend me your umbrella, please?"

Asha to Nishi, "Ranjana asked me....."

48. The policeman said to Anil, "Tell me your address."

Anil to his sister, "The policeman asked....."

49. The teacher said, "What a lazy boy you are !"

The teacher angrily exclaimed

50. The boy said to his teacher, "I had to look after my father who suddenly fell ill yesterday."

The boy told his teacher.....

51-36

Put the following passages in indirect speech.

51. The referee said to the players, "You have played very well in the match. I like your team spirit and confidence. You deserve praise for your excellent performance."

The referee told the players that.....

52. Raju to Aseem. "Maya is indeed working hard. She worked hard last year also. She will certainly get very good marks in her exams."

Aseem reports it to Maya's mother two months later :

"Raju told me....."

53. Gentleman, "Which is the way to the post office ?"

Mohan, "Please go straight ahead then turn to the right and you will see the post office."

Gentleman, "How far is it from here ?"

Mohan, "It is about a furlong away. You will hardly take five minutes to reach there."

Monan reports this conversation to his friend after a week. "The other day a gentleman asked me the way....."

54. Yesterday Anju telephoned Seema.

"Did you hear anything from Mummy ?" She asked.

"Yes, she is knitting a sweater for you." Seema said.

"When is she coming to Delhi ?"

"I think she will be here on the second Saturday of this month."

Seema reports it to Anurag : "Today Anju telephoned me and.....(1)

..... I told her that..... (2)..... Then she asked me when (3) and I told her that I thought (4)"

55. "I hate being a boarder. I am in a big dormitory with twenty other boys. Some of them are nice but some big boys are always bullying the younger ones. We dare not say anything or we shall be bullied even more."

This is what a boy wrote to his mother. Report in your own words. Begin with ;

"The boy wrote"

56. Two boys are cycling down the road. They are going very fast. A car appears suddenly before them. Trying to save themselves one of the boys falls off his bicycle and gets a bad cut on his knee. All this happens in front of your house. You were just leaving for school. On seeing what has happened, you bring the injured boy into your house and attend to his wound. The two boys thank you warmly and go on their way. You are late for school.

When you arrive, the Principal asks for an explanation. You report to him all that had happened which made you late. Write the report.

DIRECT SPEECH

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct structure

57-67

Write the following sentences in direct narration.

57. Shyam's father asked him whether he had posted the letter.
58. The old man asked the wounded man if he was feeling comfortable.
59. He asked me where I was going.
60. The lion told the fox that he was too weak to go out of the cave.
61. Father said that Leela and Sheela would leave for Calcutta the next day.
62. Bhunu said that he had learnt his history lesson the previous day.
63. The teacher says that Sheela always comes on time.
64. The invigilator told the boys to stop writing at once as the time was up.
65. The doctor advised Mr. Gupta not to eat too much fried food.
66. Shelly exclaimed that it was a very interesting novel.
67. The boys suggested that they should have a cricket match.

68-70

Write the following passages in direct speech or dialogue form :

68. A lady, buying vegetables, asked the shopkeeper the price of potatoes. He told her that it was Rs. 2/- per kilogram. Then she asked the price of the onions. The shopkeeper said that they were also Rs. 2/- per kg. The lady told him to give her half a kilo of each.

Begin with :

A lady, buying vegetables, asked the shopkeeper

69. Mother asked Ranjana why she was late. Ranjana said that she couldn't get a bus. All the buses were very crowded. Mother told her that she should have taken an auto. Ranjana said that that was not available either, so she had to walk all the way.

Reconstruct the original dialogue from the above passage.

70. Seema asked Nettu if she had seen the T.V. programme the previous night. Nettu said that she couldn't see it as she had gone to a party. She wanted to know what the programme was about. Seema told her that it was a funny Laurel and Hardy film.

Write the above in dialogue form.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A |
| 4. C | 5. B | 6. A |
| 7. B | 8. D | 9. C |
| 10. B | 11. B | 12. B |
| 13. C | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. A | 17. B | 18. C |
| 19. C | 20. A | 21. D |
| 22. B | 23. C | 24. D |
| 25. A | 26. B | |

27. to go for a walk everyday./that he should go for a walk everyday.
 28. if that was the place where I lived.
 29. that his master was writing a letter.
 30. not to drive the car very fast.
 31. where he had been.
 32. if she had gone to school the previous day.
 33. if/whether he liked reading comics.
 34. that their best horses had died the previous night.
 35. when the school would reopen.
 36. that he knew her and her mother.
 37. you and tell you that he would come late in the evening.
 38. that he was leaving for Jaipur today and that he would come back home tomorrow."
 39. if I won the race she/he would reward me."
 40. that he has arrived here. He wants/wanted to know if I can/could go and meet him at the station.
 41. (that) I was not well that day (and that) I wanted to consult the doctor the next day.
 42. me that our sister, Kalpana, is very intelligent. (and that) she always gets the first position in their class.
 43. they had faith in him. They assured him of their full cooperation.
 44. he would remember them for the love and cooperation that they had given him.
 45. to tell you that he met your mother yesterday.
 She wants you to see her today."
 46. he/she wants them to do their homework themselves."
 47. if I could lend her my umbrella."
 48. me to tell him my address."
 49. that he was a very lazy boy.
 50. that he had to look after his father who had suddenly fallen ill the day before.
 51. they had played very well in the match. He liked their team spirit and confidence. They deserved praise for their excellent performance.
 52. that Maya was indeed working hard. She had worked hard last year also. She would certainly get very good marks in her exams.
 53. to the post office. I told him to go straight ahead then turn to the right and he would see the post office. He asked me how far it was from there. I told him/replied it was about a furlong away and he would hardly take five minutes to reach there.

54. (1) asked if I had heard anything from Mummy.
(2) I had and that she was knitting a sweater for her.
(3) she was coming to Delhi.
(4) She would be here on the second Saturday of this month."
55. (to his mother) that he hated being a boarder. He was in a dormitory with twenty other boys. Some of them were nice but some big boys were always bullying the younger ones. They dared not say anything or they would be bullied even more.
56. Two boys were cycling down the road very fast. Suddenly, a car appeared before them. In trying to save themselves one of the boys fell off his bicycle and got a bad cut on his knee. All this happened in front of my house just as I was leaving for school. On seeing what had happened, I took the injured boy into my house and attended to his wound. The two boys thanked me warmly and went on their way. That is why I was late for school today.
57. Shyam's father asked said to him, "Have you posted the letter?"
58. The old man asked the wounded man, "Are you feeling comfortable?"
59. He asked me, "Where are you going?"
60. The lion said to the fox, "I am too weak to go out of the cave."
61. Father said, "Jela and Shiela will leave for Calcutta tomorrow."
62. Bhanu said, "I learnt my history lesson yesterday."
63. The teacher says, "Shiela always comes on time."
64. The invigilator said to the boys, "Stop writing at once. Time is up."
65. The doctor said to Mr. Gupta, "Don't eat too much fried food."
66. Shelly said, "What an interesting novel!"
67. The boys said, "Let us have a cricket match."
68. What is the price of potatoes?
Shopkeeper : Rs. 2/- per kilogram.
The lady : What is the price of the onions?
Shopkeeper : They are also Rs. 2/- per kg.
The lady : Give me half a kilo of each.
69. Mother : Ranjana, why are you late?
Ranjana : I couldn't get a bus. All the buses were very crowded.
Mother : You should have taken an auto.
Ranjana : That was not available either. I had to walk all the way.
70. Seema : Did you see the T.V. programme last night?
Neetu : No, I couldn't see it. I had to go to a party. What was the programme about?
Seema : It was a funny Laurel and Hardy film.

SECTION VII

Transformation of Sentences

Transformation means to write a sentence in a different way without changing its meaning. This exercise of constructing various types of sentences helps the students in increasing and improving their ability to express themselves aptly according to the situation. There is a whole wide range of transformation techniques such as passive/active, positive/negative, statement/exclamation, changing the degrees of comparison, using nonfinities, using different connectives etc. Questions involving these techniques are being given here.

Objective type questions : *Question No.*

1-20

Very short answer questions : 21-80

Objective : Comprehension

Specification : Grasps the meaning

1-20

In the following questions read carefully the italicised sentences. These can be rewritten in another way too. From the given alternatives select the one which resembles the original sentence in meaning.

1. *He was shivering as he had seen a ghost.*
 - A. Shivering he saw a ghost
 - B. Having seen a ghost he was shivering.
 - C. He was shivering in order to see a ghost.
 - D. He had seen a shivering ghost.
2. *She loved him as he had been kind to her.*
 - A. She loved him on account of his kindness towards her.
 - B. He was kind to her as she loved him.
 - C. On being loved he was kind to her.
 - D. She loved him to make him kind.
3. *He did good business and earned a lot of money.*
 - A. By getting a lot of money he did good business.

- B. By doing good business he got a lot of money.
C. He did good business to get a lot of money.
D. Having earned a lot of money he did good business.
4. *She was ugly. The Prince married her.*
A. She was too ugly for the Prince to marry her.
B. The Prince married her and her ugliness.
C. The Prince married her because of her ugliness.
D. Despite her ugliness the Prince married her.
5. *He was very strong. He lifted the box single-handed.*
A. He was too strong to lift the box single-handed.
B. He lifted the box single-handed despite his strength.
C. Being very strong he lifted the box single-handed.
D. He lifted the box single-handed to become strong.
6. *He went to the market. He wanted to buy a doll.*
A. He went to the market in spite of buying a doll.
B. In order to buy a doll he went to the market.
C. He went to the market in case he may buy a doll.
D. Having bought a doll he went to the market.
- ✓ 7. *Ram is married. Kala is married.*
A. Both Ram and Kala are married.
B. Ram married Kala.
C. Ram and Kala married each other.
D. Ram and Kala married themselves.
8. *My sister and I don't like tea.*
A. My sister and I neither like tea.
B. Either my sister or I like tea.
C. My sister neither likes tea nor I.
D. Neither my sister nor I like tea.
9. *Mr. Banerjee waited till his son arrived.*
A. Mr. Banerjee waited as soon as his son arrived.
B. Mr. Banerjee waited till the arrival of his son.
C. In spite of the arrival of his son Mr. Banerjee waited.
D. As long as his son arrived, Mr. Banerjee waited.
10. *She was ill, so she could not attend the meeting.*
A. She was ill because she could not attend the meeting.
B. She could not attend the meeting, therefore she was ill.
C. She was ill but could not attend the meeting.
D. She could not attend the meeting because she was ill.
11. *He ran as if he was mad.*
A. He was mad so he ran.
B. He ran because he was mad.
C. He ran like a mad man.
D. If he was mad he ran.

12. *Being tired he could not run.*
A. He was tired but he could not run.
B. He was tired so he could not run.
C. He was tired in spite of running.
D. He could not run so he was tired.
13. *Telephone me in case you are not coming.*
A. Telephone me if you are not coming.
B. Telephone me because you are not coming.
C. Telephone me in spite of your coming.
D. Telephone me as soon as you are coming.
14. *The cat is too weak to run.*
A. The cat is very weak to run.
B. The cat is very weak so it can run.
C. The cat is so weak that it cannot run.
D. The cat cannot run so it is weak.
15. *We ran to the bus stop but we could not catch the bus.*
A. We ran to the bus stop so we could catch the bus.
B. In spite of running to the bus stop we could not catch the bus.
C. As we ran to the bus stop we could not catch the bus.
D. We ran to the bus stop although we could not catch the bus.
16. *In spite of searching for the purse we couldn't find it.*
A. We searched for the purse so we couldn't find it.
B. Although we searched for the purse we couldn't find it.
C. We searched for the purse although we couldn't find it.
D. We searched for the purse as we couldn't find it.
17. *The knife is new but it is not sharp.*
A. The knife is not sharp though it is new.
B. The knife is new though it is not sharp.
C. The knife is new so it is not sharp.
D. Being new the knife is not sharp.
18. *Had I any money, I would certainly give you some.*
A. As I had money I would certainly give you some.
B. In spite of having money I cannot give you any.
C. If I had any money I would certainly give you some.
D. I would certainly give you some though I haven't any money.
19. *Someone will take care of the children while she is away.*
A. The children will take care of someone while she is away.
B. The children will be taken care of while she is away.
C. She will take care of someone while the children are away.
D. Someone will be taken care of while she is away.
20. *My brother is more intelligent than I am.*
A. I am not as intelligent as my brother.
B. My brother is not intelligent like me.

C. I am not more intelligent than my brother.

D. My brother is as intelligent as me.

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct structure

21-35

Rewrite the following sentences according to the directions given in brackets :

21. I was the last man who left the room. (use 'to leave')
22. I need a kitchen where I can cook. (use 'to cook')
23. He has nothing that he can wear. (use 'to wear')
24. It is important that he should understand this. (use 'to understand')
25. Car-drivers use horns so that people can be warned. (use 'to warn')
26. Unless you keep quiet you will be punished. (use 'or')
27. Though he was careful he lost his umbrella. (use 'in spite of')
28. If he comes to me I can help him. (use 'unless')
29. Vinod speaks so fast that he cannot be understood easily. (use 'too')
30. Immediately after the bell, the children went to the class. (use 'as soon as')
31. The bag is too heavy for me to carry. (use 'so.....that')
32. You worked with them. Did you enjoy it ? (use 'working')
33. May I borrow your pen ? Do you mind ? (use 'borrowing')
34. She danced with me. Ravi did not like it. (use 'dancing')
35. She married a taxi-driver. I could not prevent her. (use 'marrying')

36-80

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given. Where there are two sentences combine them into one :

36. I can read this book.
This book is easy
37. I cannot answer this question.
It is difficult
38. Nona can drink this tea.
This tea is not fit
39. Somebody has stolen my bicycle.
My bicycle
40. Some labourers were white-washing the room.
The room
41. They elected him president.
He
42. The thief was stealing the radio. The policeman saw him.
The policeman.....
43. He was singing. I heard him.
I heard him.....
44. Gavaskar is a young man. He is a cricketer.
Gavaskar, the.....
45. Have this medicine so that you may not suffer from fever.
Have this medicine in case.....

46. Dinesh spoke very well at the elocution competition but he did not get any prize.
In spite of.....
47. His parents helped him a lot but he did not make much progress.
Although.....
48. Ram ran very fast but he could not win the race.
In spite of.....
49. The president gave away the prizes.
The prizes.....
50. The department will have trained about one hundred persons by the end of next month.
About one hundred persons.....
51. We are taught English in the second period.
English.....
52. The room has been cleaned by Vanshi.
Vanshi.....
53. If he does not work he will not get promotion.
Unless.....
54. If they do not hurry they will miss the train.
Unless.....
55. Unless we reach in time we shall not get the tickets.
If.....
56. Unless you leave early you cannot see the sunrise.
If.....
57. To be late is bad.
It.....
58. To go there at night is dangerous.
It.....
59. To deceive others is not good.
It.....
60. It is healthy to go for a walk everyday.
To go.....
61. Ravi is the most intelligent boy in the class.
Ravi is more.....
62. Naresh is not as clever as Gopal.
Gopal.....
63. Manish is not as hard-working as Suresh.
Suresh is more.....

64. Asha is more beautiful than any other girl in the class.
Asha is the.....
65. Bombay is bigger than Delhi.
Delhi.....
66. These forests are very thick.
How.....
67. These birds are very lovely.
How.....
68. It is a very beautiful flower.
What
69. What a beautiful sight !
It.....
70. How high this mountain is !
This.....
71. How nice to be in Kashmir in spring !
It.....
72. The sign shows the end of the road.
The sign shows that.....
73. Macbeth was killed in a hand-to-hand fight with Macduff.
Macduff.....
74. He was compelled by circumstances to go there.
Circumstances.....
75. All the boys in the class do their work regularly.
Every.....
76. Release all the prisoners.
Let.....
77. Health is more to be desired than wealth.
Wealth
78. He came to Delhi because he had to appear for an interview.
In order to.....
79. You cannot go to the circus unless you have your father's permission.
Without.....
80. He came to India because he wanted to explore business possibilities here.
With a view to.....

81. A calculator can do these additions much more quickly.
These additions.....
82. Last night someone stole the stereo from Gopalan's car.
The stereo.....
83. Passengers should not carry knives, firearms, and ropes while travelling on a plane.
Knives, firearms.....
84. They are repairing the toilets and cleaning the floor.
The toilets.....
85. Why didn't anyone tell me about his operation ?
Why wasn't.....
86. These juicers have been manufactured by an Indian firm.
An Indian firm
87. They took everything and left nothing in the house.
Everything.....
88. Gopal Towers was totally destroyed by fire.
Fire.....
89. Has the iron been repaired ?
Has someone.....
90. The cyclist was hit by a bus.
A bus.....

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B |
| 4. D | 5. C | 6. B |
| 7. A | 8. D | 9. B |
| 10. D | 11. C | 12. B |
| 13. A | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. B | 17. A | 18. C |
| 19. B | 20. A | |
21. I was the last man to leave the room.
22. I need a kitchen to cook in.

23. He has nothing to wear.
24. It is important for him to understand this.
25. Car drivers use horns to warn people.
26. Keep quiet or you will be punished.
27. In spite of his carefulness he lost his umbrella./In spite of being careful he lost his umbrella.
28. I cannot help him unless he comes to me./Unless he comes to me I cannot help him.
29. Vinod speaks too fast to be understood easily.
30. As soon as the bell rang the children went to the class.
31. The bag is so heavy that I cannot carry it.
32. Did you enjoy working with them ?
33. Do you mind my borrowing your pen ?
34. Ravi did not like her dancing with me.
35. I could not prevent her marrying a taxi-driver.
36. This book is easy for me to read.
37. It is difficult for me to answer this question.
38. This tea isn't fit for drinking.
39. My bicycle has been stolen (by someone).
40. The room was being white-washed by some labourers.
41. He was elected president (by them.)
42. The policeman saw the thief stealing the radio.
43. I heard him singing.
44. Gavaskar, the cricketer, is a young man.
45. Have this medicine in case you suffer from fever.
46. In spite of speaking very well at the elocution competition Dinesh did not get any prize.
47. Although his parents helped him a lot, he did not make much progress.
48. In spite of running very fast Ram could not win the race.
49. The prizes were given away by the president.
50. About one hundred persons will have been trained by the department by the end of next month.
51. English is taught (to us) in the second period.
52. Vanshi has cleaned the room.
53. Unless he works he will not get promotion.
54. Unless they hurry they will miss the train.

55. If we don't reach in time we shall not get the tickets.
56. If you don't leave early you cannot see the sunrise.
57. It is bad to be late.
58. It is dangerous to go there at night.
59. It is not good to deceive others.
60. To go for a walk everyday is healthy.
61. Ravi is more intelligent than any other boy in the class.
62. Gopal is cleverer than Naresh.
63. Suresh is more hard-working than Manish.
64. Asha is the most beautiful girl in the class.
65. Delhi is not as big as Bombay.
66. How thick these forests are !
67. How lovely these birds are !
68. What a beautiful flower (it is) !
69. It is a very beautiful sight.
70. This is a very high mountain/This mountain is very high.
71. It is nice to be in Kashmir in spring.
72. The sign shows that the road ends here.
73. Macduff killed Macbeth in a hand-to-hand fight.
74. Circumstances compelled him to go there.
75. Every boy in the class does his work regularly.
76. Let all the prisoners be released.
77. Wealth is not to be desired as much as health./Wealth is not as desirable as health.
78. In order to appear for an interview he came to Delhi.
79. Without your father's permission you cannot go to the circus.
80. With a view to exploring business possibilities, he came to India.
81. These additions can be done much more quickly by a calculator.
82. The stereo was stolen from Gopalan's car last night.
83. Knives, firearms and ropes should not be carried while travelling on a plane.
84. The toilets are being repaired and the floor is being cleaned.
85. Why wasn't I told about his operation ?
86. An Indian firm has manufactured these juicers.
87. Everything was taken and nothing was left in the house.
88. Fire destroyed the Gopal Towers totally.
89. Has someone repaired the iron?
90. A bus hit the cyclist.

SECTION VIII

Word Order

In the English language word order is extremely important. A change in the position of a word in a sentence is likely either to change the meaning drastically or make the sentence meaningless.

In this section items have been given on placing of adverbs as well as general word order in a sentence.

	<i>Question No.</i>
Placing of adverbs	
Objective type questions :	1-20
Very short answer questions :	21-45
Word order	
Objective type questions :	46-60
Very short answer questions :	61-190

PLACING OF ADVERBS

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

1-20 In the following sentences various positions are indicated for the word given in brackets. Select the most suitable position.

1. (often) She (A) goes to (B) town (C) in her own car (D).
2. (practically) (A) Everyone (B) left the hall (C) by 10 p.m. (D).
3. (Scarcely ever) (A) We (B) eat (C) meat (D).

4. (every Monday) (A) He has been taking (B) his mother to the hospital (C) since 1982 (D).
5. (usually) Do (A) these boys (B) play (C) in the fields (D)?
6. (frequently) (A) I (B) go to Bombay (C) on business (D).
7. (carefully) (A) The children (B) were asked (C) to write (D).
8. (always) (A) My brother (B) buys his shirts (C) from this shop (D).
9. (seldom) (A) The villagers (B) have (C) seen sky-scrapers (D)
10. (immediately) (A) Take (B) this patient (C) to the hospital (D).
11. (regularly) (A) My sister (B) attended (C) her classes (D).
12. (luckily) (A) I was able to get (B) accommodation (C) in the train (D).
13. (yet) (A) Why hasn't (B) he (C) come (D)?
14. (certainly) (A) India is (B) going (C) to win this match (D).
15. (never) (A) I (B) have (C) heard of blood-sucking vampires (D).
16. (extremely) (A) He (B) did (C) well (D) in the examinations.
17. (rather) (A) It was (B) cold (C) when I (D) reached Shillong.
18. (quite) It (A) was (B) an (C) enjoyable (D) film.
19. (completely) This (A) sentence (B) is (C) meaningless (D).
20. (almost) He (A) was (B) knocked (C) down (D) by the bus.

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

21-45 Put the words given in brackets in their proper places in the following sentences :

21. My brother has come. (just)
22. My friend was kind to help me. (enough)
23. I have seen a worse piece of work. (never)
24. He broke the window with his ball. (nearly)
25. None of you need come here. (ever)
26. The policeman shouted to the driver. (loudly)
27. The mother picked up her child from the ground. (quickly)
28. Have you heard of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* ? (never)
29. I have told him to write neatly. (often)
30. Do you go to see dances at the Ravindra Bhawan on week-ends ? (usually)
31. We love to watch the wild life programme on T. V. (always)
32. I have noticed him in such a helpful mood. (seldom)
33. I feel that it will be set right at the end. (often)
34. He always does his work (carefully)
35. Did you leave the gate open ? (why)
36. The driver saw the on-coming truck in time. (fortunately)

37. Kamala shut the window. (noisily)
38. You should certainly get your hair cut. (tomorrow)
39. Everybody attended the seminar. (very enthusiastically)
40. You should have booked the tickets. (in advance)
41. Don't worry. He will be here. (soon)
42. We had started eating when the Sharmas arrived. (already)
43. I have got twenty rupees left. (only)
44. We couldn't go to Ceylon. (last year)
45. This mango is ripe. (fairly)

WORD ORDER

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Discriminates

46. (40) From each group of four sentences select the one which is correctly constructed.
46. A. He wanted a room for his friend measuring fifteen by ten feet.
 B. For his friend a fifteen by ten feet measuring room he wanted.
 C. He wanted a room measuring fifteen by ten feet for his friend.
 D. A room measuring fifteen by ten feet he wanted for his friend.
 47. A. Only she has got a pen in her purse.
 B. She has got only a pen in her purse.
 C. She has got a pen only in her purse.
 D. She has got a pen in her purse only.
 48. A. Not only Edison conducted his experiments in the cellar but also in the van.
 B. Edison not only conducted his experiments in the cellar but also in the van.
 C. Not only in the cellar but also in the van Edison conducted his experiments.
 D. Edison conducted his experiments not only in the cellar but also in the van.
 49. A. Why have you late come ?
 B. Why have you come late ?
 C. Why you have late come ?
 D. Why you have come late ?
 50. A. Every morning exercise you should do.
 B. Every morning you should do exercise.
 C. Exercise you should do every morning.
 D. You should do exercise every morning.

51. A. Where he goes I don't know.
B. I don't know he goes where.
C. I don't know where he goes.
D. He goes where don't I know.
52. A. Where did you get these oranges from ?
B. Where from did you get these oranges ?
C. These oranges where did you get from ?
D. From where these oranges did you get ?
53. A. What a grand building is Taj Mahal !
B. What a grand building Taj Mahal is !
C. What is a grand building Taj Mahal !
D. Taj Mahal what a grand building is !
54. A. I go to Agra on business once a year.
B. On business I go to Agra once a year.
C. Once a year on business I go to Agra.
D. On business once a year I go to Agra.
55. A. Very slowly the room he entered.
B. He very slowly entered the room.
C. He entered very slowly the room.
D. He entered the room very slowly.
56. A. How many chairs there are in this room ?
B. How many chairs are there in this room ?
C. In this room how many chairs there are ?
D. There are in this room how many chairs ?
57. A. I haven't had yet my lunch.
B. Yet I haven't had my lunch.
C. I haven't had my lunch yet.
D. My lunch yet I haven't had.
58. A. Amit to be an engineer wants.
B. Amit wants to be an engineer.
C. An engineer wants to be Amit.
D. To be an engineer Amit wants.
59. A. The transistor knows how to repair Anurag.
B. Anurag knows the transistor how to repair.
C. How to repair Anurag knows the transistor.
D. Anurag knows how to repair the transistor.

- 60 A. Crossing the river in a boat, he saw a dead crocodile.
 B He saw a dead crocodile crossing the river in a boat.
 C. Crossing the river he saw a dead crocodile in a boat.
 D. In a boat he saw a dead crocodile crossing the river.

Objective : Expression

Specification : Uses correct sentence pattern

61-75 Complete the following sentences by putting the given words in correct order :

61. We don't know.....
 the thief/if/ have caught/ the police.
62. I don't like.....
 who kill/ butterflies/ children.
63. An aeroplane.....
 a ship/faster/ than/ moves.
64. It was so cold
 properly/ that/ sleep/ I couldn't.
65. He wants to.....
 it/ give/ to/ away/ a beggar.
66. Suresh asked me if.....
 going/ I/ not/ was/ to the library.
67. Anuradha asked Harish where.....
 in the/ was/ he/ going/ evening.
68. This is.....
 to see you/ who/ the person/ came.
69. The person.....
 lost/ who/ has/ found it/ his purse.
70. This is.....
 I borrowed/ from Harish/ which/ the pen.
71. The man
 house/ I bought/ is here/ whose
72. This is.....
 who/ caught/ the policeman/ the beggar.
73. It is
 get up/ early/ to/ good.

74. Mr Martin
in the zoo/to feed/used/the animals.
75. He is going to...
some/plant/in his/trees/garden.
- 76-90 Put the given words in proper order so as to make meaningful sentences.
76. wrong/steal/is/to.
77. play/dangerous/on the road/is/to
78. he is/a lot of money/lazy/although/he makes.
79. tell/bad/to/likes/it is.
80. painting/needs/this'bridge.
81. crying loudly/he/found/the baby.
82. 60 feet long/for the children/our library/will have/a/reading room.
83. the boat/saw/the people/sailing away/in the ocean.
84. stuck on the board/the teacher/his cartoon/found.
85. bought/father/a book/me.
86. hiding in a bush/a snake/he/killed.
87. his homework/has/he/finished/already.
88. will/you/how/to school/go/today ?
89. walking/he saw/on the road/many tall buildings.
90. help/you/do/the poor ?

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. B |
| 4. C | 5. B | 6. B |
| 7. D | 8. B | 9. C |
| 10. C | 11. D | 12. A |
| 13. D | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. B |
| 19. C | 20. B | |
| 21. has just come. | 22. kind enough to | |
| 23. have never seen | 24. He nearly broke | |
| 25. need ever come | 26. shouted loudly to | |
| 27. mother quickly picked up | 28. Have you never heard | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 29. have often told | 30. Do you usually go |
| 31. We always love | 32. have seldom noticed |
| 33. I often feel | 34. work carefully |
| 35. Why did you | 36. Fortunately the driver |
| 37. window noisily | 38. hair cut tomorrow |
| 39. the seminar very enthusiastically | 40. the tickets in advance |
| 41. here soon | 42. had already started |
| 43. got only rupees twenty | 44. Ceylon last year |
| 45. is fairly ripe | 46. C |
| 47. B | 48. D |
| 49. B | 50. D |
| 51. C | 52. A |
| 53. B | 54. A |
| 55. D | 56. B |
| 57. C | 58. B |
| 59. D | 60. A |
| 61. if the police have caught the thief. | 62. children who kill butterflies. |
| 63. moves faster than a ship. | 64. that I couldn't sleep properly. |
| 65. give it away to a beggar. | 66. I was not going to the library. |
| 67. he was going in the evening. | 68. the person who came to see you. |
| 69. who lost his purse has found it. | 70. the pen which I borrowed from Harish. |
| 71. whose house I bought is here. | 72. the policeman who caught the beggar. |
| 73. good to get up early. | 74. used to feed the animals in the zoo. |
| 75. plant some trees in his garden. | 76. To steal is wrong. |
| 77. To play on the road is dangerous. | 78. Although he is lazy he makes a lot of money. |
| 79. It is bad to tell lies. | 80. This bridge needs painting. |
| 81. He found the baby crying loudly. | 82. Our library will have a 60 feet long reading room for the children. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 83. The people saw the boat sailing away in the ocean. | 84. The teacher found his cartoon stuck on the board. |
| 85. Father bought me a book. | 86. He killed a snake hiding in a bush. |
| 87. He has already finished his home-work. | 88. How will you go to school today ? |
| 89. Walking on the road he saw many tall buildings. | 90. Do you help the poor ? |

SECTION IX

Word Building

In the English language new words may be formed in three different ways. Some new words may be derived by adding certain prefixes and suffixes to the primary word. In others the primary word itself undergoes a change and a new word is obtained. Compound words, on the other hand, are got by combining two different words. The new words thus obtained may either mean something different or become a different part of speech. In this section questions on building new words by using the above methods are given.

		<i>Question No.</i>
Prefixes	:	1—116
Suffixes	:	117—215
Conversion (Making nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs)	:	216—334
Compound words	:	335—390

All the questions in this section are of very short answer variety.

PREFIXES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

1-15 Use the given prefixes to form antonyms with the following words :

(a) non..... (b) mis..... (c) in..... (d) un.....

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.like | 5.judge | 9.vegetarian |
| 2.usual | 6.place | 10.justice |
| 3.just | 7.represent | 11.curable |
| 4.use | 8.existent | 12.employed |

13.popular

14. secure

15. used

16-30 Use the given prefixes to form antonyms with the following words :

(a) in..... (b) im..... (c) il..... (d) dis.....

16.advantage 21.mobile 26.rational

17.possible 22.agree 27.regular

18.responsible 23.measurable 28.polite

19.legal 24.appear 29.place

20.literate 25.able 30.relevant

31-45 Use the given prefixes to form words which are opposite in meaning of the following words :

(a) mal..... (b) mis..... (c) dis.....

31.parity 36.function 41.understand

32.join 37.comfort 42.fire

33.carriage 38.spell 43.nutrition

34.deed 39.satisfy 44.lead

35.content 40.practice 45.figure

46-60 Use the given prefixes to give opposite meaning to the following words :

(a) de..... (b) dis..... (c) non..... (d) mis.....

46.interpret 51.tour 56.conductor

47.qualify 52.guide 57.stop

48.responsive 53.print 58.merit

49.mobilize 54.associate 59.violent

50.generate 55.loyal 60.approve

61-75 Use the given prefixes to form new words with the following words :

(a) super..... (b) auto..... (c) extra..... (d) post.....

(e) mono.....

61.war 66.fast 71.ordinary

62.natal 67.tonous 72.logue

63.vagrant 68.graph 73.mortem

64.matic 69.gamy 74.marital

65.fine 70.natural 75.sonic

76-90 Use appropriate prefix to give opposite meaning to the following words :

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 76.mature | 81.organic | 86.conclusive |
| 77.effectual | 82.credible | 87.regard |
| 78.sound | 83.credit | 88.ripe |
| 79.aesthetic | 84.logical | 89.admissible |
| 80.scrupulous | 85.resolute | 90.modest |

91-116 Add appropriate prefixes to the words given in the brackets to make the sentences meaningful .

91. It was really _____ of the teacher to punish Rohit for being late only by five minutes. (fair)
92. Our leaders try to reduce the _____ among the people. (equality)
93. Mr. Agrawal _____ a lawyer to plead his case. (powered)
94. Charles the First was _____ by Cromwell and his followers. (headed)
95. Nobody was able to read the prescription since it was _____ (legible)
96. Ramesh got low marks in the essay because he _____ many words. (spelt)
97. The _____ movement was started by the Congress to drive away the British. (cooperation)
98. Our government does not _____ begging. (courage)
99. He lost his way because he was _____ (guided)
100. You cannot trust an _____ person. (reliable)
101. Cancer still remains an _____ disease. (curable)
102. Rajiv is still _____ though he passed his Diploma last year. (employed)
103. A large number of villagers are _____ in our country. (literate)
104. The fog _____ at noon when the sun shone. (appeared)
105. I hope you will _____ your picnic. (joy)
106. An umpire has to be _____ in a game. (partial)
107. We were very tired because the seats in the bus were very _____. (comfortable)
108. Life in the cities has become quite _____ these days. (secure)
109. Curfew was _____ during the riots. (forced)

110. Rahul was punished as he had _____ the principal's orders.
(obeyed)
111. I want that photo to be _____ (larged)
112. Can I get this cheque _____ in this bank ? (cashed)
113. The judge took the advocate to task for _____ the court. (leading)
114. The police dispersed the crowd. But the people began to _____
after an hour. (assemble)
115. While crossing the Palk Strait Mihir Sen _____ huge snakes.
(countered)
116. The whole house was soon _____ . (blaze)

SUFFIXES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recall

- 117-128** Use the given suffixes appropriately with the following words to form nouns. Make changes in the spelling where necessary :

(a)dom (b)ship (c).....age

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 117. free..... | 121. break..... | 125. shrink..... |
| 118. relation..... | 122. member..... | 126. post..... |
| 119. carry..... | 123. scholar..... | 127. wise..... |
| 120. king..... | 124. bore..... | 128. friend |

- 129-140** Use the given suffixes appropriately with the following words to form nouns. Make changes in the spelling where necessary :

(a)ist (b)ity (c)ance

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 129. pure..... | 133. real..... | 137. remember..... |
| 130. sincere..... | 134. motor..... | 138. ignore..... |
| 131. therapy..... | 135. enter..... | 139. personal..... |
| 132. vocal..... | 136. attend..... | 140. adverse..... |

- 141-152** Use the given suffixes appropriately with the following words to form nouns. Make changes in the spelling where necessary :

(a).....ness (b).....ment (c).....al

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 141. happy..... | 143. postpone..... | 145. arrive..... |
| 142. betray..... | 144. refine..... | 146. agree..... |

147. helpless..... 149. confine..... 151. remove.....
148. rude 150. fresh..... 152. enjoy.....

153-164 Use the given suffixes appropriately with the following words to form nouns. Make changes in the spelling where necessary :

(a)ism (b).....ure (c).....ion

153. attend 157. seize..... 161. close.....
154. calculate..... 158. hero..... 162. please.....
155. depart..... 159. social..... 163. tense.....
156. precise..... 160. avert..... 164. fail.....

165-176 Add the given suffixes appropriately to the following words to form adjectives making necessary changes in the spelling.

(a).....ful (b).....ive (c).....ous (d).....ate

165. help. 169. hope..... 173. fortune.....
166. beauty 170. grace..... 174. wonder.....
167. use 171. attract..... 175. intense.....
168. fame 172. attend..... 176. poison.....

177-188 Use the given suffixes with the following words to form adjectives making necessary changes in the spelling.

(a)some (b)ly (c).....less (d).....able

177. comfort. 181. fear..... 185. whole.....
178. cost..... 182. prince..... 186. friend.....
179. shame..... 183. quarrel..... 187. trouble.....
180. sense..... 184. manage..... 188. man.....

189-200 Add the given suffixes appropriately to the following words to form verbs. Make changes in the spelling where necessary :

(a).....ate (b).....ize (c).....fy (d).....en

189. popular..... 193. light..... 197. class.....
190. simple..... 194. length..... 198. memory.....
191. pure..... 195. motive..... 199. active.....
192. special..... 196. beauty..... 200. strength.....

201-215 Add appropriate suffixes to the words given in brackets to make the sentences meaningful.

201. 'They cannot come very often because they have no _____
(convey)

202. Don't be afraid. It is a _____ little creature. (harm)

203. I need your _____ to complete this. (assist)
 204. In summer there is often a _____ of water. (excess)
 205. Mr. Verma suffered a lot of _____ when he had to live alone in Gauhati. (hard)
 206. To show his _____ he didn't invite Sumita to his party. (resent)
 207. He played a _____ trick on his little sister. (mischief)
 208. Don't put your _____ on this cheque. (sign)
 209. This heater is _____ (defect)
 210. I was not at all surprised at his _____ from the Institute. (dismiss)
 211. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves from _____ (bond)
 212. Vinod has two sisters of _____ age. (marriage)
 213. Training in first-aid is _____ in emergency. (use)
 214. There is no _____ between living in mountains and becoming fat. (relate)
 215. The _____ shown to some courtiers by the king led to jealousy (favourite)

CONVERSION

*Objective : Knowledge**Specification : Recall***216-227** Form nouns from the following words :

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 216. sit | 220. strike | 224. bless |
| 217. prove | 221. lend | 225. believe |
| 218. speak | 222. long | 226. bleed |
| 219. advise | 223. sing | 227. drip |

228-239 Form verbs from the following words :

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 228. food | 232. life | 236. half |
| 229. breath | 233. grief | 237. bond |
| 230. bath | 234. sale | 238. loss |
| 231. breach | 235. tale | 239. glass |

240-251 Form adjectives from the following words :

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 240. depth | 244. stone | 248. poverty |
| 241. heat | 245. strength | 249. fertility |
| 242. pride | 246. truth | 250. warmth |
| 243. picture | 247. cruelty | 251. height |

252-260 Form adverbs form the following words :

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 252. two | 255. round | 258. up |
| 253. silence | 256. loud | 259. like |
| 254. three | 257. easy | 260. down |

261-273 Use the *non form* of the words given in brackets to fill in the blanks :

261. Our maths teacher has gained a lot of _____ within a month in the school. (popular)
262. She spoke at great _____ about her college days. (long)
263. There is no _____ in my mind about this plan. (confuse)
264. We reached the station before the _____ of the train. (arrive)
265. The air-bus _____ takes only 45 minutes from Delhi to Jaipur. (fly)
266. The accident of the bus with the train resulted in the _____ of three passengers. (die)
267. They were in full _____ with my proposal. (agree)
268. There is an acute _____ of spirit in the market these days. (short)
269. An elephant has great _____ (strong)
270. Real worth of a person is seen only in _____ (adverse)
271. I don't like your _____ in my affairs. (interfere)
272. His _____ in the elections has turned his head. (succeed)
273. During this meet we shall see some tough _____ between different teams. (compete)

274-288 Use the *adjective form* of the words within brackets to complete the following sentences.

274. It is _____ to touch the feet of the elders in our family. (custom)
275. Satya Sai Baba is a great _____ teacher. (religion)
276. The defence forces need young and _____ officers. (energy)
277. The soldiers get decorations for their _____ deeds during war. (hero)
278. The _____ team waved to the crowd in the stadium. (victory)
279. I could not understand the _____ references in this poem. (Bible)
280. She has very _____ eyes. (attract)
281. The neem tree has got a lot of _____ properties. (medicine)
282. There are great _____ differences in our spoken languages. (region)
283. Our car broke down in the _____ terrain. (mountain)
284. Is this a _____ account of what happened there? (fact)
285. One must have a _____ approach to every thing in life. (ration)
286. _____ players are not allowed to play in the test matches. (profession)

287. Jawahar Lal Nehru was a man of _____ temperament. (poet)

288. Alister Macleans always writes about _____ people. (adventure)

289-300 Use the *adverb form* of the words within brackets to fill in the blanks in the following sentences :

289. Ram always drives his car _____ (caution)

290. Delhi is a _____ administered territory. (centre)

291. She sang _____ at the concert last night. (melody)

292. He fought _____ against heavy odds. (courage)

293. It rained _____ for three hours this morning. (continue)

294. He hit me with his hockey _____ (intent).

295. Rani took her breakfast _____ as she was getting late for school. (hurry)

296. The cows start _____ when the day ends. (home)

297. My friend had an accident. _____ there was no fracture. (lucky)

298. All the NCC cadets had to be _____ present at the function. (compulsory)

299. I told him _____ that I could not help him in that case. (plain)

300. Having made his point quite _____ the lawyer looked at the jury. (force)

301-312 Use the *verb form* of the words within brackets to fill in the blanks in the following sentences :

✓301. Most of the unauthorized colonies in West Delhi are being _____ . (regular)

302. Many roads in our town are being _____ by the B & R Department. (wide)

✓303. How can you _____ this expenditure. (justice)

304. Our school has recently been _____ to the Maharashtra Board of Secondary Education. (affiliation)

305. In World War II, the army _____ even the farmers to fight on the front. (list)

306. The Parliament House is _____ on the 26th January. (illumination)

307. _____ the copies of all the certificates while applying for a job. (close)

✓308. Nabi Ahmed, our school peon, _____ all the notices. (circulation)

309. Mukesh had to be _____ because he had fallen from a tree and broken his arm. (hospital)

310. My father often _____ his letters to me.
(dictation)

311. Because of the increase in thefts, the police had to _____ the
night patrols in the city.
(intense)

312. Our principal has _____ us with most of the school duties.
(trust).

313-334 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the given word :

Act

We should be very _____ . Without _____ life becomes dull. One of my leisure
time _____ is seeing films. My favourite _____ is Dev Anand.
313 314 315 316

Sympathy

Some people try to win the _____ of others, but they themselves are not very _____
They seldom _____ with a person who is miserable even if he might have treated them _____
317 318 319 320

Attend

They attend their college punctually. So their _____ is not short. They also
pay much _____ to their studies. They are always _____ to their teachers' advice.
321 322 323

Education

The government is doing much for the spread of education in the country. New _____
institutions are being opened in rural areas to _____ the masses. We expect to increase the
number of _____ people in near future. Only the _____ advanced people can make a
country great.
324 325 326 327

Invent

Edison was a great _____ . His _____ have changed the face of the
world. We need more _____ brains like him.
328 329 330

Child

I will tell you what I did when I was a child. Of course I don't remember everything of
my _____ . I used to play with other _____ of my age. We used to say many _____
331 332 333

things. A child is a delight to the family. How much do the people suffer who are _____ !
334

COMPOUND WORDS

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

335-341 Select suitable words from the following list to form seven compound words :

broad, lipped, servant, master, step, down, loud,
maid, minded, tight, stairs, post, mother, speaker.

342-348 Form seven compound words from the list of words given below :

bow, sewing, drawing, cast, narrow, phone, light,
room, moon, broad, ear, minded, machine, legged.

349-390 Some incomplete compound words have been used in the following passages.
Complete them with appropriate words :

Passage 1

This brand-³⁴⁹ writing-³⁵⁰ is earmarked for our manager's personal assistant
Kumari Sunayana. She is slim, tall and fair-³⁵¹. She knows typing and
-³⁵² hand. Her only draw-³⁵³ is that she has a squint in her eyes and is -³⁵⁴
tempered. If you happen to smile at her, you are sure to be hit with a -³⁵⁵ weight.
Incidentally her boy-³⁵⁶ who escorts her daily home on a blue -³⁵⁷ cycle
is also cross-³⁵⁸.

Passage 2

My colleague Mrs. Karuna is a kind-³⁵⁹ and soft-³⁶⁰ teacher. She
has been transferred to another school. Yesterday I went to school by bus to attend her
fare-³⁶¹ in the after-³⁶². A little short of the school the bus had a break-³⁶³
So I had to walk. It started raining. I had no rain-³⁶⁴. So I put my hand in the
hip-³⁶⁵ of my trousers for my handkerchief. I was shocked to know that I
had been -³⁶⁶ - pocketed. By the time I reached the school, I was fully drenched.

The school gate was also under knee-367 water. My snow-368 clothes were mud-369. After the send-370 party, I reached home with a terrible head-371.

Passage 3

Dabboo Dayal is a hen-372 husband. He stays with his mother-in-373 who has strong-374 on his daughter as well as the 375-in-law. Dabboo is mortally scared of the two ladies. Their maid-376 Bijali is a 377-fingered woman. She is always on a look-378 to steal something. One after-379 Bijali noticed Mrs. Dayal's ear-380 lying on the dining-381. She picked them up quietly and hid them in her sarree. Dabboo was clearing his wife's dressing-382 in the 383-by room. He saw Bijali in the mirror. He at once ran to the dining-room and caught her red-384.

Passage 4

The thief stole a 386-proof watch and some 387-to-wear suits. As he was escaping with the goods a policeman caught him 387-handed. With a 388-drawn-out argument the thief tried to show that he was innocent but the policeman in a matter of-389 voice called him an out-and-390 liar.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. unlike | 2. unusual | 3. unjust |
| 4. misuse | 5. misjudge | 6. misplace |
| 7. misrepresent | 8. non-existent | 9. nonvegetarian |
| 10. injustice | 11. incurable | 12. unemployed |

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|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 13. unpopular | 14. insecure | 15. unused |
| 16. disadvantage | 17. impossible | 18. irresponsible |
| 19. illegal | 20. illiterate | 21. immobile |
| 22. disagree | 23. immeasurable | 24. disappear |
| 25. disable | 26. irrational | 27. irregular |
| 28. impolite | 29. displace | 30. irrelevant |
| 31. disparity | 32. disjoin | 33. miscarriage |
| 34. misdeed | 35. discontent | 36. malfunction |
| 37. discomfort | 38. misspell | 39. dissatisfy |
| 40. malpractice | 41. misunderstand | 42. misfire |
| 43. malnutrition | 44. mislead | 45. disfigure |
| 46. misinterpret | 47. disqualify | 48. nonresponsive |
| 49. demobilize | 50. degenerate | 51. detour |
| 52. misguide | 53. misprint | 54. disassociate |
| 55. disloyal | 56. non-conductor | 57. non-stop |
| 58. demerit | 59. non-violent | 60. disapprove |
| 61. postwar | 62. postnatal | 63. extravagant |
| 64. automatic | 65. superline | 66. superfast |
| 67. monotonous | 68. monograph | 69. monogamy |
| 70. supernatural | 71. extraordinary | 72. monologue |
| 73. postmortem | 74. extramarital | 75. supersonic |
| 76. immature | 77. ineffectual | 78. unsound |
| 79. unaesthetic | 80. unscrupulous | 81. inorganic |
| 82. incredible | 83. discredit | 84. illogical |
| 85. irresolute | 86. inconclusive | 87. disregard |
| 88. unripe | 89. inadmissible | 90. immodest |
| 91. unfair | 92. inequality | 93. empowered |
| 94. beheaded | 95. illegible | 96. misspelt |
| 97. noncooperation | 98. encourage | 99. misguided |
| 100. unreliable | 101. incurable | 102. unemployed |
| 103. illiterate | 104. disappeared | 105. enjoy |
| 106. impartial | 107. uncomfortable | 108. insecure |
| 109. enforced | 110. disobeyed | 111. enlarged |
| 112. encashed | 113. misleading | 114. reassemble |
| 115. encountered | 116. ablaze | 117. freedom |
| 118. relationship | 119. carriage | 120. kingdom |
| 121. breakage | 122. membership | 123. scholarship |

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|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 124. boredom | 125. shrinkage | 126. postage |
| 127. wisdom | 128. friendship | 129. purist/purity |
| 130. sincerity | 131. therapist | 132. vocalist |
| 133. reality/realist | 134. motorist | 135. entrance |
| 136. attendance | 137. remembrance | 138. ignorance |
| 139. personality | 140. adversity | 141. happiness |
| 142. betrayal | 143. postponement | 144. refinement |
| 145. arrival | 146. agreement | 147. helplessness |
| 148. rudeness | 149. confinement | 150. freshness |
| 151. removal | 152. enjoyment | 153. attention |
| 154. calculation | 155. departure | 156. precision |
| 157. seizure | 158. heroism | 159. socialism |
| 160. aversion | 161. closure | 162. pleasure |
| 163. tension | 164. failure | 165. helpful |
| 166. beautiful/beauteous | 167. useful | 168. famous |
| 169. hopeful | 170. graceful | 171. attractive |
| 172. attentive | 173. fortunate | 174. wonderful |
| 175. intensive | 176. poisonous | 177. comfortable |
| 178. costly | 179. shameless | 180. senseless |
| 181. fearless | 182. princely | 183. quarrelsome |
| 184. manageable | 185. wholesome | 186. friendly/
friendless |
| 187. troublesome | 188. manly | 189. popularize |
| 190. simplify | 191. purify | 192. specialize |
| 193. lighten | 194. lengthen | 195. motivate |
| 196. beautify | 197. classify | 198. memorize |
| 199. activate | 200. strengthen | 201. conveyance |
| 202. harmless | 203. assistance | 204. scarcity |
| 205. hardship | 206. resentment | 207. mischievous |
| 208. signature | 209. defective | 210. dismissal |
| 211. bondage | 212. marriageable | 213. useful |
| 214. relationship | 215. favouritism | 216. seat |
| 217. proof | 218. speech/speaker | 219. advice/advisor |
| 220. stroke/striker | 221. loan/lender | 222. length |
| 223. song/singer | 224. bliss/blessing | 225. belief/
believer |
| 226. blood | 227. drop/droppe | 228. feed |

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|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 229. breathe | 230. bathe | 231. break |
| 232. live | 233. grieve | 234. sell |
| 235. tell | 236. hrive | 237. bind |
| 238. lose | 239. glaze | 240. deep |
| 241. hot | 242. proud | 243. picturesque |
| 244. stony | 245. strong | 246. true/
truthful |
| 247. cruel | 248. poor | 249. fertile |
| 250. warm | 251. high | 252. twice |
| 253. silently | 254. thrice | 255. around |
| 256. loudly | 257. easily | 258. upwards |
| 259. likewise/likely | 260. downwards | 261. popularity |
| 262. length | 263. confusion | 264. arrival |
| 265. flight | 266. death | 267. agreement |
| 268. shortage | 269. strength | 270. adversity |
| 271. interference | 272. success | 273. competition |
| 274. customary | 275. religious | 276. energetic |
| 277. heroic | 278. victorious | 279. Biblical |
| 280. attractive | 281. medicinal | 282. regional |
| 283. mountainous | 284. factual | 285. rational |
| 286. Professional | 287. poetic | 288. adventurous |
| 289. cautiously | 290. centrally | 291. melodiously |
| 292. courageously | 293. continuously | 294. intentionally |
| 295. hurriedly | 296. homewards | 297. Luckily |
| 298. compulsorily | 299. plainly | 300. forcefully |
| 301. regularized | 302. widened | 303. justify |
| 304. affiliated | 305. enlisted | 306. illuminated |
| 307. Enclose | 308. circulates | 309. hospitalized |
| 310. dictates | 311. intensify | 312. entrusted |
| 313. active | 314. action | 315. activities |
| 316. actor | 317. sympathy | 318. sympathetic |
| 319. sympathize | 320. sympathetically | 321. attendance |
| 322. attention | 323. attentive | 324. educational |
| 325. educate | 326. educated | 327. educationally |
| 328. inventor | 329. inventions | 330. inventive |
| 331. childhood | 332. children | 333. childish |

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|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 334. childless | 335. broad-minded | 336. tight-lipped |
| 337. maid-servant | 338. post-master | 339. step-mother |
| 340. down-stairs | 341. loud-speaker | 342. bow-legged |
| 343. sewing-machine | 344. drawing-room | 345. broad-cast |
| 346. narrow-minded | 347. ear-phone | 348. moon-light |
| 349. -new | 350. -table | 351. -looking/
-complexioned |
| 352. -short | 353. -back | 354. short-/ill-/bad- |
| 355. paper- | 356. -friend | 357. motor- |
| 358. -eyed | 359. -hearted | 360. -spoken |
| 361. -well | 362. -noon | 363. -down |
| 364. -coat | 365. -pocket | 366. pick- |
| 367. -deep | 368. -white | 369. -stained |
| 370. -off | 371. -ache | 372. -pecked |
| 373. -law | 374. -hold | 375. son- |
| 376. -servant | 377. light- | 378. -out |
| 379. -noon | 380. -rings | 381. -table |
| 382. -table | 383. near- | 384. -handed |
| 385. water- | 386. ready- | 387. red- |
| 388. long- | 389. -fact | 390. -out |

SECTION X

Vocabulary

Vocabulary includes synonyms, antonyms, idioms, phrasal verbs, one word substitutes, pairs of words and the words to be filled in the blanks according to the context. It is not possible to cover the whole wide range of words here. Only some selected words, idioms and phrases which may be relevant at the secondary stage have been taken up here for testing. Most of the words are tested in context as vocabulary cannot be tested satisfactorily in isolation. A common way of testing vocabulary is to ask the pupils to use the given words or idioms in their own sentences. Here questions other than this type are given.

		<i>Question No.</i>
Synonyms	Objective type questions :	1 -- 40
	Very short answer questions :	41 -- 55
Antonyms	Objective type questions :	56 -- 80
	Very short answer questions :	81 -- 120
Idioms	Objective type questions :	121 -- 140
Phrasal verbs	Objective type questions :	141 -- 195
	Very short answer questions :	196 -- 210
One word substitutes	Objective type questions :	211 -- 235
	Very short answer questions :	236 -- 270
Pairs of words	Objective type questions :	271 -- 305
Words to be filled in the blanks	Objective type questions :	306 -- 325

SYNONYMS

Objective : Comprehension

Specification : Grasps the Meaning

1-40 In the following sentences one word is *italicised*. From the given alternatives choose the one which, in that context, is *nearest in meaning* to the *italicised* word.

1. The little monkey *descended* from the tree in search of food.
A. climbed B. came down C. fell down D. jumped
2. They were very much surprised to see Gopal lying at the *edge* of the road.
A. bank B. corner C. border D. side
3. The judges are expected to be *impartial*.
A. fair B. merciful C. kind D. honest
4. He seemed selfish then, but he is *actually* very generous.
A. always B. in reality C. sometimes D. at present
5. When the Governor came to our school, the Principal *greeted* him by presenting a bunch of flowers to him.
A. paid respect B. surprised C. welcomed D. flattered
6. The story which the mountaineers *narrated* was very exciting.
A. explained B. told C. repeated D. revealed
7. The hunter looked for a *convenient* place to rest for the night.
A. suitable B. pleasant C. spacious D. comfortable
8. When the editor refused to publish my first story I became *disheartened*.
A. disturbed B. discouraged C. disappointed D. dissatisfied
9. The snakes in the water were so *huge* that they could swallow a man.
A. harmful B. many C. deadly D. very big
10. Rambrandt painted some *delightful* pictures of children.
A. happy B. charming C. beautiful D. funny
11. I have to *hunt* for my socks every morning.
A. run B. search C. ask D. care
12. The firemen *rescued* all the people from the burning building.
A. attended B. nursed C. helped D. saved
13. I *propose* to complete this project by the end of this year.
A. try B. wish C. suggest D. intend

14. Only a few people *survived* when the plane crashed in the mountains.
A. lived B. dies C. existed D. arrived
15. The play on T.V. yesterday was so *hilarious* that we couldn't stop laughing.
A. interesting B. ridiculous C. funny D. exciting
16. The little girl was *terrified* when she saw a large snake coming towards her.
A. shocked B. afraid C. surprised D. worried
17. Mr. Kumar is happy with his new assistant as he is a *competent* person and handles the machines properly.
A. intelligent B. experienced C. skillful D. efficient
18. Why are you making a fuss over this *trivial* matter ?
A. stupid B. unimportant C. irrelevant D. common
19. The match was *postponed* because it was raining.
A. delayed B. cancelled C. put off D. stopped
20. That's not *fair* to Asha.
A. kind B. just C. lovely D. favourable
21. The old man was too *feeble* to push open the door.
A. rough B. hard C. weak D. kind
22. Alexander *defeated* Porus in the battle but gave him back his kingdom.
A. killed B. won C. fought D. beat
23. Many candidates came for the interview but only the *deserving* ones were selected.
A. worthy B. poor C. recommended D. hard working
24. The dacoits *concealed* their weapons behind the bushes.
A. counted B. hid C. surrendered D. collected
25. A small table will *occupy* very little space in this room.
A. contain B. require C. cover D. create
26. *Extravagant* habits must be discouraged.
A. lazy B. boastful C. wasteful D. showy
27. I hate to discuss things with you because you are *prejudiced*.
A. biased B. confused C. ignorant D. foolish
28. Rooting out corruption needs *concerted* efforts.
A. concentrated B. planned C. definite D. selfless

29. They did not understand what I *actually* meant.
A. really B. seriously C. jokingly D. indirectly
30. When he saw the fire, he *immediately* shouted for help.
A. at once B. in fear C. loudly D. necessarily
31. One saves a lot of time by doing one's work *punctually*.
A. regularly B. early C. at a great speed D. at the fixed time
32. I applied the brakes to save a child, who *suddenly* ran across the road.
A. quickly B. hurriedly C. unexpectedly D. carelessly
33. Though we live in the same locality, I *rarely* see my friend.
A. regularly B. frequently C. never D. seldom
34. Many people *admire* our school for its lovely swimming pool.
A. visit B. like C. talk about D. write to
35. When the officer reached the office, he was *promptly* saluted by the peon.
A. willingly B. immediately C. sadly D. lazily
36. Having failed to reach the grapes the fox *consolated* himself by saying that they were sour.
A. pleased B. thanked C. congratulated D. comforted
37. *Repeatedly* the spider tried to reach the roof and finally succeeded.
A. sincerely B. actually C. with strong hope
D. again and again
38. The children were very happy to see the number of *pretty* birds in the zoo.
A. fine B. little C. intelligent D. charming
39. My friend from Palam came to our house in R.K. Puram and *stayed* with me for a day.
A. remained B. played C. waited D. worked
40. I had a terrible dream last night and was extremely *frightened*.
A. scared B. dejected C. excited D. injured

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

41-55 In each of the following sentences replace the *italicised* word with another word meaning the same thing :

41. She is *relating* her own story.
42. Please give a *definite* answer.

43. Yesterday he delivered his *maiden* speech in public.
44. Everything has become *expensive* these days.
45. What is the *function* of the kidney in the body?
46. When the heroine of the play didn't turn up the director had to find a *substitute*.
47. A village scene is *depicted* in this painting.
48. No one *informed* me that you would be absent.
49. We have *sufficient* food and clothing but limited medical supplies.
50. I was very *eager* to learn this new technique.
51. It was so hot during the day that we kept *perspiring*.
52. The servant was rewarded for his *loyalty* to the master.
53. She will never *trust* you as you have cheated her father.
54. My sickness *compelled* me to stay indoors.
55. The crops withered for *want* of seasonal rains.

ANTONYMS

Objective : Comprehension

Specification : Distinguishes

56-80

From the given alternatives, select the *opposites* of the *italicised words* to fill in the blanks in the following sentences :

56. When the clouds covered the sun it became *gloomy* but when the sun shone through it was.....
 A. shiny B. hazy C. clear D. bright
57. During the monsoons the current in the river Tista is very *swift* but in winter it is.....
 A. smooth B. slow C. silent D. sleepy
58. We were *happy* when our school team won the football match but when we learnt that our captain had broken his leg we were.....
 A. serious B. silent C. bored D. sad
59. It is a pleasure to drive on a *smooth* road but the road to Tiger Hill was very.....
 A. steep B. rough C. dangerous D. coarse
60. They all were very *serious* about the work but suddenly somethinghappened and they began to laugh.
 A. light B. delightful C. ridiculous D. funny

61. The *arrival* of our friends made us happy but their.....made us sad.
A. return B. departure C. leaving D. going.
62. Bruce is quite efficient and he approaches a problem in a *systematic* manner, but his brother does it in a.....manner.
A. methodical B. haphazard C. casual D. careful
63. In public sector enterprises some officers are *incompetent*. They envy their.....colleagues.
A. efficient B. energetic C. ignorant D. active
64. While *rewards* are eagerly accepted.....are most often resented.
A. rules B. punishments C. cowards D. commitments
65. There was insufficient evidence to prove him *guilty* so he was acquitted as.....
A. innocent B. convincing C. reliable D. harmless
66. It was *generous* of the Kapoors to share their house with the refugees, but it was.....of the Shahs not to offer them help in midwinter.
A. repulsive B. disgusting C. mean D. annoying
67. On the beaches of the island one saw both *foreigners* and.....basking in the sun.
A. islanders B. natives C. visitors D. tourists
68. The shopkeeper over there usually charges *exorbitant* prices but the prices in this shop are quite.....
A. reasonable B. unreasonable C. too high D. too low
69. I *admire* Sunder for his intelligence but.....him for his pride.
A. advise B. dislike C. defend D. distrust
70. When the enemy *attacks* a part of our country Army.....it with all its might.
A. defeats B. fights C. repels D. defends
71. It is the *bold* who face dangers, the.....run away in fear.
A. cowards B. weak C. mild D. poor
72. Last month grapes were quite *cheap* but now they have become.....
A. enough B. less C. insufficient D. costly

73. The thief *confessed* at the Police Station that he had stolen my cycle but...
.....it in the court.
A. admitted B. denied C. disproved D. refused
74.drivers cause accidents whereas *cautious* ones don't.
A. reckless B. thoughtless C. fearless D. mindless
75. Earlier our English Lecturer was very *rigid* in marking the late comers to his class absent, but these days he has grown a little.
A. solid B. heard C. lenient D. flexible
76. The Jamuna is quite *deep* in midstream but.....at the banks.
A. shallow B. hollow C. narrow D. wide
77. Most brands of cooking oil in the market are *adulterated*. It is very difficult to find a.....one.
A. mixed B. refined C. real D. common
78. Peacocks are *rare* in cities but.....in villages.
A. usual B. simple C. humble D. common
79. English is an *optional* subject in the Gujarat Secondary School Examination but it is.....in the C.B.S.E. Exam.
A. necessary B. voluntary C. compulsory D. elementary
80. People flock around you in *prosperity* but most of them leave you alone in.....
A. necessity B. poverty C. difficulty D. adversity

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

81-105 Complete the following sentences by writing the *opposites* (antonyms) of the *italicised* words

81. In spite of their best efforts to *remember* certain facts of History, students so many of them in their examination.
82. Education has become very *costly* these days. Efforts should be made to make it.....
83. He started this business for *profit* but he had to bear great.....
84. The general *led* the army to the field and his soldiers..... him.
85. The *pessimist* always looks at the dark side of life while the...looks at the bright side of it.
86. Because of his *kindness* birds and animals flocked to his side to take refuge against the.....of hunters.

87. Though a *strict* disciplinarian he was very.....with children.
88. Some tribes are not very keen to gain *knowledge*. To them.....is bliss.
89. "Where there is *darkness*, let there be....."
90. *Ancient* buildings interest me more than the.....ones.
91. We should neither be excited by *success* nor upset by.....
92. We should *encourage* good habits in children and.....bad ones.
93. Sugreeva was Ram's *friend* while Ravana was his.....
94. You are a *minor*. You can't drive a car until you become a.....
95. Sohan is an *intelligent* boy but his sister is a.....girl.
96. Though the king *lost* his arm, he.... ..the battle.
97. Sonu wants a.....shirt as his *old* one is torn.
98. A *young* boy helped a blind.....beggar cross the road.
99. Mr. Sight is *senior* to me but.....to Mr. Jain.
100. He struggled with life from the *cradle* to the.... ..
101. I applied for a *permanent* post but I was offered a.....one.
102. This land was all *barren*. With great effort we made it.....
103. This is not the *end* but the.....
104. A *united* party is strong but a.....party is weak.
- ✓ 105. He is *superior* to me in intellect but.....is strength.

106-120 Give the opposites of the italicised words in the following sentences :

106. The teacher was *pleased* with his behaviour.
107. We keep our classroom quite *clean*.
108. Though my handwriting is not beautiful, it is quite *legible*.
109. Arun is the most *popular* boy in the school.
110. If you work hard you are sure to *succeed*.
111. I do not know the route to the Red Fort. It would be nice of you to *lead*.
112. She appears to have *gained* some weight.
113. We could not find a more *respectable* man than Mr. Raina.
114. How can you like a friend who does not *lend* you money when in need.
115. All the candidates at the interview were *selected*.
116. How will you account for the *lost* items ?
117. He *had* a troublesome life right from his *birth*.

- 118. *Tight* clothes can be very uncomfortable
- 119. The roads in Delhi are quite *broad*.
- 120. His *presence* enlivens the atmosphere.

IDIOMS

Objective : Comprehension

Specification: Grasp the meaning

121-140 Choose the alternative which gives the correct meaning of the italicised phrases/ idioms in the following sentences.

- 121. To pass a test without preparation is *out of question*.
A. doubtful B. difficult C. wishful D. impossible
- 122. A dozen glass tubes were found to be missing from the laboratory. The principal wanted a report from the teacher *in black and white*.
A. in short B. in writing C. with full details D. immediately
- 123. Gavaskar is *by far* the best opening batsman we have had.
A. decidedly B. above all C. out in the field D. occasionally
- 124. Mr. Poker has been creating problems in the office. Today I *gave him a piece of my mind*.
A. advised him B. consoled him C. scolded him D. warned him
- 125. Our Director told us that if we failed to complete the task in time, we would have to *face the music*.
A. work over time B. sing a song C. give a party
D. bear the consequences
- 126. Sorry, I cannot go for a morning walk with you as you walk *at a snail's pace*.
A. peacefully B. quickly C. carelessly D. very slowly
- 127. You had better inquire from the head clerk. He knows the *ins and outs* of this office.
A. all nooks and corners B. all the details C. all the entrances and exits
D. important secrets

128. There have been disturbances in the Punjab last month. Now the situation is *well in hand*.
A. improved B. under control C. pleasant D. under consideration
129. I nearly missed the train. I reached the station *at the eleventh hour*.
A. at odd time B. at right time C. at the last moment D. at 11 o'clock
130. Every organisation has *black sheep* and your department is no exception.
A. cowards B. innocent person C. stupid fellows D. disreputable persons
131. My old car has become a *white elephant* but I am so fond of it that I don't want to sell it.
A. a rare specimen B. colourful thing C. a valuable item.
D. a useless troublesome possession
132. Maya's parents do not like her to meet Raju, but she keeps visiting him *off and on*.
A. secretly B. regularly C. openly D. occasionally
133. It is good to *take stock of* the whole situation before going ahead.
A. to discuss B. to assess C. to count D. to measure
134. Antony *turned a deaf ear* to my advice.
A. disregarded B. heeded C. disputed D. remembered
135. His performance was not *up to the mark* so he was not selected for promotion.
A. efficient B. satisfactory C. remarkable D. regular
136. My elder brother *pokes his nose* into all my affairs.
A. disturbs B. interferes C. opposes D. prevents
137. Some people are quite good at *blowing their own trumpet* even when they don't know anything.
A. praising themselves B. playing music C. making noise
D. entertaining others
138. He is so busy that he is able to visit us only *once in a blue moon*.
A. rarely B. frequently C. suddenly D. occasionally
139. When he is *in high spirits* he starts singing.
A. hopeful B. mad C. joyful D. drunk
140. It will be beneficial *in the long run* to do this course
A. regularly B. ultimately C. immediately D. occasionally

PHRASAL VERBS

Objective : Comprehension

Specification : Distinguishes

141-165

From the given alternatives select the one which is *nearest in meaning* to the italicised words :

141. The sons *resemble* their father.
A. take up B. take after C. take in D. take away
142. I was *searching* for my socks and I found them in my shoes.
A. looking for B. looking after C. looking at D. looking down
143. The prices of colour T.V. have been *reduced* a lot.
A. cut up B. cut off C. cut out D. cut down
144. The procession *dispersed* into a number of small groups.
A. broke up B. broke down C. broke off D. broke out
145. The dance programme in the evening has been *cancelled*.
A. called out B. called on C. called off D. called up
146. This photo clearly *shows* the difference between the two brothers.
A. brings about B. brings out C. brings off D. brings up
147. She *continues* working without looking here and there.
A. carries out B. carries away C. carries on D. carries off
148. Our classroom has recently been *decorated*.
A. done for B. done up C. done over D. done with
149. Miss Rama is one of the best teachers I have *met*.
A. come into B. come over C. come across D. come about
150. Has your brother *stopped* smoking ?
A. given up B. given off C. given in D. given away
151. Please don't waste your time. *Continue* your work.
A. get at B. get into C. get on with D. get along with
152. Due to the procession the traffic was *stopped* for half an hour.
A. held up B. held out C. held with D. held over
153. This tie does not *match* your suit
A. go for B. go in C. go by D. go with
154. The director was not happy with my findings. He is now *examining* the case himself.
A. looking up B. looking after C. looking into D. looking over

155. Ravi has been in the hospital for a week. Yesterday he was *in a poor state*.
A. run down B. run out C. run through D. run over
156. What does the abbreviation IAF *represent* ?
A. stand for B. stand by C. stand to D. stand with
157. A committee has been *established* to select the cricket team.
A. set up B. set off C. set out D. set about
158. I have instructed my servant to *attend to* your needs.
A. see off B. see to C. see about D. see through
159. The old patient *died* in sleep.
A. passed on B. passed off C. passed away D. passed through
160. She has *saved* a lot of money for her son's education.
A. put off B. put away C. put on D. put across
161. The chief guest *distributed* the certificates to the players of the winning team.
A. gave off B. gave away C. gave up D. gave in
162. The army will continue to *resist* for another week.
A. hold up B. hold over C. hold with D. hold out
163. During the recent heavy rains malaria *suddenly appeared* in our hostel and many students were hospitalised.
A. broke out B. broke off C. broke into D. broke down
164. I could not *remove* this tea-stain from my shirt.
A. get away B. get through C. get out D. get off
165. It is easier to *demolish* a house than to build it up.
A. pull down B. pull up C. pull through D. pull together

Objective: Comprehension

Specification : Grasps the meaning

166-185 From the given alternatives select the one which is closest in meaning to the italicised phrasal verb.

166. The police have at last been able to *round up* the thieves.
A. punish B. arrest C. collect D. chase
167. I was firm but not rude. Mohan who was present there will *bear me out*.
A. confirm B. clarify C. explain D. swear

168. With some knowledge of English a tourist can *get on* well in most parts of the world.
A. enjoy B. fly C. converse D. manage
169. His folly has *brought about* his ruin.
A. caused B. hastened C. started D. completed
170. He has been *pulled up* by the manager. We hope he will now improve.
A. helped B. raised C. scolded D. passed
171. I *hacked up* my friends' statement about the incident.
A. raised B. supported C. planned D. prepared
172. Mrs. Mercy *brought up* the orphan as her own child.
A. loved B. taught C. reared D. beat
173. Having earned a lot of money in business, Mohan *looks down upon* his poor cousins.
A. despises B. helps C. supports D. loves
174. Shivaji *hit upon* a plan to escape from the jail.
A. remembered B. found by chance C. decided D. made
175. I hear the two brothers have *fallen out* recently after their father's death.
A. resigned B. failed C. quarrelled D. left the place
176. Due to heavy snowfall Srinagar was *cut off* from the rest of the country.
A. joined B. interrupted C. destroyed D. isolated
177. Mrs. Parrot had been talking to the class about her trip to Paris. When the students felt sleepy, she *broke off* in the middle of her story.
A. went away B. stopped suddenly C. thought for a moment D. shouted
178. Yesterday the school committee *picked out* the best players for our cricket team.
A. marked B. selected C. pointed D. recommended
179. My friend was *put out* when I refused to give him my notes.
A. displeased B. disturbed C. disappointed D. dissatisfied
180. The Guptas returned from Bombay last week. Did you *call on* them yesterday?
A. shout B. telephone C. remember D. visit
181. He had a lot of bad luck last year but things are *looking up* now.
A. improving B. rising C. climbing D. soaring
182. He has *knocked about* a great deal in the world.
A. worried B. wandered C. wondered D. worked

183. He has *run through* his fortune in a very short time.
 A. earned B. multiplied C. increased D. exhausted
184. Satish *bore away* many prizes
 A. carried B. supported C. lifted D. won
185. The enemy forces *gave in* after a fierce fight.
 A. won B. attacked C. yielded E. lost

Objective : Comprehension

Specification : Distinguishes

- 186-195 From the given alternatives select the correct one to complete each sentence :
186. Hethe orders of his teachers.
 A. carried out B. carried on C. carried away D. carried
187. When you come across a difficult word,.....in the dictionary.
 A. look it over B. look it up C. look it in D. look it through
188. Although the Rajput army was outnumbered, the brave General refused to.....
 A. give way B. give over C. give out D. give in
189. It is already very late. Do you think he will.....now ?
 A. turn over B. turn up C. turn in D. turn out
190. The innkeeper refused to..... any more lodgers as all the rooms were full.
 A. take in B. take up C. take over D. take on
191. He has such good manners that he can easily.....a gentleman.
 A. pass out B. pass for C. pass on D. pass in

192. The ripest fruit is usually at the top of the tree, where you cannot. it.
A. get on B. get at C. get by D. get up to
193. Our Principal.....the prizes to the players of the winning team.
A. gave in B. gave up C. gave away D. gave off
194. If I were you I should not have.....his nonsense.
A. put on B. put up with C. put up D. put out
195. My cousin will..... as an officer from the Indian Military Academy next week.
A. pass on B. pass out C. pass for D. pass away

Objective : Knowledge

Specification *Recalls*

196-210

Replace the italicised words in the following sentences by appropriate phrasal verbs. The verb is given. Add a suitable preposition or adverb to it to make the phrasal verb.

Set

196. He is going to *establish* a soap factory in Faridabad.
197. Now that the summer has *begun* it will be difficult to go out in the afternoon.
198. We *started* for Agra at 6 O'clock and reached there at 8 O'clock.

Rin

199. I *happened to meet* Mr. Gupta at the Coffee House yesterday.
200. She is still very *weak* after her operation.
201. I have *consumed all the supply of* sugar. Go and buy some if you want your tea.

Break

202. Our car *stopped moving* when we were going to the station.
203. A thief *forcibly entered* the house and took away our tape recorder and calculator.
204. Our school *ends* on the 20th of May every year.

Look

205. When Anju goes to office, the maid *takes care of* the baby.
206. *Beware !* There is a snake in that bush.
207. When you come to Delhi, do try to *come and see* us.

Make

208. I can't *understand* what he is saying.
209. The boys robbed the bank and *ran away* on motorcycles.
210. She is very good at *inventing* stories when she is late.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

211-235 Select the word which means the same as the group of words given below :

211. A person who undergoes training in any trade or occupation.
A. a candidate ☒ B. a fellow C. an apprentice D. an examinee
212. People who travel for pleasure.
☒ A. tourists B. travellers C. visitors D. pilgrims
213. One who accompanies somebody to protect him.
A. guide. ☒ B. escort C. companion D. protector
214. Two persons who work together in the same office.
A. friends B. officers C. companions ☒ D. colleagues
215. Putting something away so that people cannot find it.
☒ A. hide B. loose C. drop D. keep
216. A person who does not boast of his achievements.
A. modest ☒ B. mild C. coward D. honest
217. Yearly return of the date of an event.
A. centenary B. anniversary C. annuity D. symposium
218. A traveller in a spacecraft.
☒ A. aeronaut B. acrobat C. astronomer D. astronaut
219. One who does not take liquor at all.
A. vegetarian B. priest ☒ C. purist D. teetotaler
220. A person who flies an aeroplane.
A. captain B. commander ☒ C. pilot D. navigator
221. A person who gets goods secretly and illegally into or out of a country.
A. importer B. exporter C. trader ☒ D. smuggler
222. One who spends more than his income.
A. spendthrift B. prince C. hero ☒ D. aristocrat

223. A cruel and unjust ruler.
 A. dictator
 B. democrat
 C. ☒ tyrant
 D. traitor
224. One who loves and is ready to defend his country.
 A. diplomat
 B. patriot
 C. ☒ martyr
 D. soldier
- ~~225.~~ A place for keeping acroplanes.
 A. airport
 B. hangar
 C. harbour
 D. depot
226. A vehicle used for carrying sick people to hospital.
 A. lorry
 B. carriage
 C. conveyance
 D. ☒ ambulance
227. A hall with apparatus for physical training.
 A. stadium
 B. studio
 C. aquarium
 D. gymnasium
228. A person who offers to do something of his own free will.
 A. guide
 B. ☒ volunteer
 C. social worker
 D. attendant
229. One who dies for a great cause.
 A. saint
 B. patriot
 C. leader
 D. ☒ martyr
230. A disease which spreads by contact.
 A. contagious
 B. ☒ contactual
 C. infectious
 D. injurious
231. An accident which results in the death of a person.
 A. dangerous
 B. ☒ unfortunate
 C. serious
 D. fatal
232. Legal ending of marriage so that husband and wife are free to marry again.
 A. separation
 B. surrender
 C. ☒ divorce
 D. desertion

233. Something which can be seen through.
~~A.~~ transparent
 B. translucent
 C. transformer
 D. transsonic
234. More than what is needed or wanted.
 A. surplus
~~B.~~ useless
 C. sufficient
 D. satisfactory
235. Something which cannot be heard.
 A. irritable
 B. invisible
 C. invincible
~~D.~~ inaudible

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recalls

- 236-255 Give one word for the italicised group of words in each of the following sentences :
236. Most of the Indian farmers are *unable to read and write*.
237. The ghost story he told was *beyond belief*.
238. My mother bought some *knives, forks and spoons* yesterday.
239. The *dwelling in which soldiers lived* were kept spotlessly clean.
240. Last month Roorkee University celebrated its *completion of a period of hundred years*.
241. The old man told a story *which made us laugh*.
242. Yesterday Ashok and Veena went to the market with their *father and mother*.
243. Our neighbours have helped us *on no occasion*.
244. Some students are very *quick to understand*.
245. From shop No. 10, we can get *pens, pencils, papers and exercise books etc.*
246. I want some *chairs, tables and a sofa set* for my new house.
247. Your answer is *just the same* as mine.
248. The earth *spins round and round* on its axis.
249. Wool is *brought into our country* from Australia.
250. Our accounts are audited *every year*.
251. *Movement of people and vehicles along the roads* in big towns is controlled by electric lights.
252. On the way we met many *people who were travelling to sacred places*.
253. Owing to the strike the meeting had to be *put off until another date*.
254. She speaks English *readily and correctly*.
255. The G.T. Express is usually *on time*.

256-270 Give one word for the following :

- 256. A man who is not married.
- 257. A person who lives poorly to save money.
- 258. A journey by air.
- 259. One who sells flowers.
- 260. A child who has lost his parents.
- 261. A place where scientists conduct experiments.
- 262. A place of shelter for ships.
- 263. A place where ships are loaded and unloaded.
- 264. A place where coins are made.
- 265. An instrument which makes distant things appear nearer and larger.
- 266. A place where films are shot and produced.
- 267. An instrument which makes tiny things look larger.
- 268. Persons who work against the interest of their country.
- 269. Persons walking in a street.
- 270. The line at which the earth and the sky seem to meet.

PAIRS OF WORDS

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

271-285 Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the following sentences :

- 271. No sooner did he reach his.....(destination/destiny) than he sent a telegram to his wife about his safe arrival.
- 272. There, there ! Don't create a.....(scenery/scene) now. The visitors should be here any time now.
- 273. Come on ! Be.....(sensitive/sensible). Why do you want me to stand on the roof-top waving a black flag.
- 274. This passage needs to be.....(adapted/adopted) before you can present it at the meeting.
- 275. In a place like this it is very difficult to predict.....(weather/whether) it is going to be sunny or rainy just by looking at the sky.
- 276. When I questioned the maid she.....(refused/denied) that she had ever seen my watch.
- 277. There is the box which has been lying.....(empty/vacant) for the past six months.
- 278. The _____ (disease/decease) spread very fast because of the unhygienic conditions.
- 279. She always used to _____ (practice/practise) her speeches before going for a debate.

280. _____ (Advice/Advise) given in earnest should be received with gratitude.
281. Don't make a noise in front of the _____ (principal's/principle's) room.
282. The _____ (root/route) that our bus takes goes past the wood.
283. The mayor met the Town _____ (Council/Consel) to ask their advice regarding the contruction of a community centre.
284. Let us _____ (role/roll) up the carpet so that she can practise her dancing.
285. Hema Malini plays a _____ (dual/duel) role in the film "Seeta and Geeta."

286-295 In each of the following sentences two blanks are given and two or three words in brackets in the end. Choose the correct word for each blank :

286. He is a _____ student but he was not _____ for some time and that affected his results. (good/well).
287. He _____ the ball _____ the window. (through/threw).
288. Everyday he _____ chop some _____ in the forest. (wood/would).
289. The wind _____ his _____ cap off his head. (blew/blue).
290. He uses his _____ hand to _____ (write/right/rite).
291. The cut in his _____ took a long time to _____ (heal/hill/heel)
292. The _____ of the explosion was a terrible _____ (sight/site/cite)
293. The postman who delivers the _____ is a _____ (male/mail)
294. The Rajputs _____ with the Moghuls to defend the _____ (fort/fought)
295. The beggar who was carrying a _____ of water looked _____ (pale/pail)

296-305 Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the blanks in the following sentences.

296. _____ (Lead/Led) is heavier than _____ (steel/steal).
297. Our _____ (hill/heel) has no _____ (hare/hair).
298. If you _____ (break/brake) the law, you will be taken to _____ (court/caught).

299. One of the _____ (dear/deer) in the Zoo had injured _____ (feet/feat).
300. Their feet being _____ (bare, bear) were _____ (sour, sore) after a walk of only one mile.
301. We went to the _____ (stationary, stationery) shop and found they were also selling _____ (story/storey) books.
302. Everyone should _____ (read/reed) 'The _____ (Tail/Tale) of Two Cities'.
303. _____ (Too/Two) of the team set _____ (of/off) in search of _____ (their/there) missing friends.
304. The conductor first took the bus _____ (fair/fare) and _____ (then/than) _____ (allowed/aloud) me to occupy a seat.
305. He said that a _____ (birth/berth) in the _____ (mail/male) train would _____ (cost/coast) twelve rupees.

WORDS TO BE FILLED IN THE BLANKS

Objective : Knowledge

Specification : Recognizes

306-325 In each of the following items choose the answer which best completes the given sentences :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 306. When the principal came with the results, the students grew..... | A. expectant
B. restless
C. hopeful
D. eager |
| 307. I passed aof sheep while going to my village. | A. herd
B. flock
C. pack
D. group |
| 308. Because of the threats of foreign aggression our country should.....a strong army. | A. form
B. appoint
C. maintain
D. establish |
| 309. Stevenson.....the steam engine. | A. searched
B. invented
C. found
D. discovered |
| 310. His behaviour was.....when he left the meeting during the Chairman's speech. | A. hopeless
B. unfavourable
C. awkward
D. senseless |

311. When I opened the door, it produced.....
a sound.
312. The sun on the snow.....us. So we use goggles.
313. The match.....for Wednesday has been postponed.
314. When the prisoner was brought before the judge he
refused to..... his crime.
315. The rose smells.....
316. A little stream flows past my house. It produces a.....
sound.
317. The principal.....Amit's name to represent his
school at the debate.
318. A good book.....interest in reading.
319. Her suffering.....our sympathy.
320. A successful debator has to be.....in stating his points.
- A. creaking
B. whistling
C. murmuring
D. tinkling
- A. shines
B. dazzles
C. burns
D. blazes
- A. kept
B. held
C. played
D. fixed
- A. recognise
B. confess
C. accept
D. consider
- A. fair
B. sweet
C. beautiful
D. pretty
- A. rustling
B. whistling
C. murmuring
D. whispering
- A. told
B. fixed
C. informed
D. recommended
- A. creates
B. activates
C. invites
D. raises
- A. created
B. arose
C. aroused
D. raised
- A. precise
B. literal
C. fine
D. particular

321. The cross is the.....of Christianity.
 A. motto
 B. token
 C. symbol
 D. feature
322. We haven't been able to formulate a.....plan
 even after so much discussion.
 A. sure
 B. certain
 C. deliberate
 D. definite
323. He refused to return the money he borrowed from
 me. He is a.....person.
 A. worthless
 B. dishonest
 C. insincere
 D. incompetent
324. The Taj Mahal is the finest tomb in the world.
 It was.....by Shah Jahan.
 A. made
 B. got
 C. repaired
 D. built
325. The letter was written in haste, so the writing
 was.....
 A. eligible
 B. illegible
 C. ineligible
 D. illegal

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A |
| 4. B | 5. C | 6. B |
| 7. A | 8. B | 9. D |
| 10. B | 11. B | 12. D |
| 13. D | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. B |
| 19. C | 20. B | 21. C |
| 22. D | 23. A | 24. B |
| 25. C | 26. C | 27. A |
| 28. B | 29. A | 30. A |
| 31. D | 32. C | 33. D |
| 34. B | 35. B | 36. D |
| 37. D | 38. D | 39. A |
| 40. A | 41. telling/narrating | 42. precise |
| 43. first | 44. costly | 45. work/activity |
| 46. replacement | 47. shown | 48. told |

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--|
| 49. enough | 50. keen | 51. sweating |
| 52. faithfulness | 53. believe | 54. forced |
| 55. lack | 56. D | 57. B |
| 58. D, 59. B | 60. D | 61. B |
| 62. B | 63. A | 64. B |
| 65. A | 66. C | 67. B |
| 68. A | 69. B | 70. D |
| 71. A | 72. D | 73. B |
| 74. A | 75. D | 76. A |
| 77. B ? | 78. D | 79. C |
| 80. D | 81. forget | 82. cheap |
| 83. loss | 84. followed | 85. optimist |
| 86. cruelty | 87. lenient | 88. ignorance |
| 89. light | 90. modern | 91. failure |
| 92. discourage | 93. enemy | 94. major |
| 95. dull | 96. won | 97. new |
| 98. old | 99. junior | 100. grave |
| 101. temporary | 102. fertile | 103. beginning |
| 104. divided | 105. inferior | 106. angry/displeased/
disappointed |
| 107. dirty | 108. illegible | 109. unpopular |
| 110. fail | 111. follow | 112. lost |
| 113. irresponsible | 114. borrow | 115. rejected |
| 116. found | 117. death | 118. loose |
| 119. narrow | 120. absence | 121. D |
| 122. B | 123. A | 124. C |
| 125. D | 126. D | 127. B |
| 128. B | 129. C | 130. D |
| 131. D | 132. D | 133. B |
| 134. A | 135. B | 136. B |
| 137. A | 138. A | 139. C |
| 140. B | 141. B | 142. A |
| 143. D | 144. A | 145. C |
| 146. B | 147. C | 148. B |
| 149. B | 150. A | 151. C |
| 152. A | 153. D | 154. C |
| 155. A | 156. A | 157. A |
| 158. B | 159. C | 160. B |
| 161. B | 162. D | 163. A |
| 164. D | 165. A | 166. B |
| 167. A | 168. D | 169. A |
| 170. C | 171. B | 172. C |

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 173. A | 174. B | 175. C |
| 176. D | 177. B | 178. B |
| 179. A | 180. D | 181. A |
| 182. B | 183. D | 184. D |
| 185. C | 186. A | 187. B |
| 188. D | 189. B | 190. A |
| 191. B | 192. B | 193. C |
| 194. B | 195. B | 196. set up |
| 197. set in | 198. set off/out | 199. ran into |
| 200. run down | 201. run out of | 202. broke down |
| 203. broke into | 204. breaks up | 205. looks after |
| 206. look out | 207. look us up | 208. make out |
| 209. made off | 210. making up | 211. C |
| 212. A | 213. B | 214. D |
| 215. A | 216. A | 217. B |
| 218. D | 219. D | 220. C |
| 221. D | 222. A | 223. C |
| 224. B | 225. B | 226. D |
| 227. D | 228. B | 229. D |
| 230. A | 231. D | 232. C |
| 233. A | 234. A | 235. D |
| 236. illiterate | 237. incredible | 238. cutlery |
| 239. barracks | 240. centenary | 241. funny/humorous |
| 242. parents | 243. never | 244. intelligent |
| 245. stationery | 246. furniture | 247. similar/identical |
| 248. rotates | 249. imported | 250. annually |
| 251. traffic | 252. pilgrims | 253. postponed |
| 254. fluently | 255. punctual | 256. bachelor |
| 257. miser | 258. flight | 259. florist |
| 260. orphan | 261. laboratory | 262. harbour |
| 263. dock/warf/jetty | 264. mint | 265. telescope |
| 266. studio | 267. microscope | 268. traitors |
| 269. pedestrians | 270. horizon | 271. destination |
| 272. scene | 273. sensible | 274. adapted |
| 275. whether | 276. denied | 277. empty |
| 278. disease | 279. practise | 280. Advice |
| 281. principal's | 282. route | 283. Council |
| 284. roll | 285. dual | 286. good, well |
| 287. threw, through | 288. would, wood | 289. blew, blue |
| 290. right, write | 291. heel, heal | 292. site, sight |
| 293. mail, male | 294. fought, fort | 295. pail, pale |

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 296. Lead, steel | 297. heel, hair | 298. break, court |
| 299. deer, feet | 300. bare, sore | 301. stationery, story |
| 302. read, Tale | 303. Two, off, their | 304. fare, then, allowed |
| 305. berth, mail, cost | 306. B | 307. B |
| 308. C | 309. B | 310. C |
| 311. A | 312. B | 313. D |
| 314. B | 315. B | 316. C |
| 317. D | 318. A | 319. C |
| 320. A | 321. C | 322. D |
| 323. B | 324. D | 325. B |

SECTION XI

Passages for Comprehension

In this section some passages for comprehension are given. These passages vary in length, subject matter and style of writing. The purpose of these is to test the students' ability to read at adequate speed with comprehension. Specific time could be allotted to each of the passages included here which could vary from 15 minutes to 30 minutes depending on the length of the passage and complexity of the content matter.

Each passage is followed by a number of questions of different forms. Most passages have objective type questions, which are given first, followed by very short answer questions and short answer questions respectively. As already mentioned in the introduction to the book the very short answer questions require answers of one word to one sentence. The short answer questions demand answers of more than one sentence.

Obviously, the objective of all the questions is to test comprehension, but the short answer questions test expression as well. The specifications for individual questions would vary and these have been indicated.

General Instruction

Read the following passages and answer the questions given after them.

Passage I

Long ago it was not so easy to get books as it is today, for they were all written by hand. When you remember how long you take to write a page or even a line, you will understand how much patience and toil went to the making of books.

Most of the book making was done by monks who used to sit in little cells carefully copying. They made beautiful letters colouring the capitals with bright ink and paints. Their fingers grew stiff and their eyes tired, but still they worked far into the night.

At last some clever man who lived in Belgium invented a printing press. This meant that books could be made far more quickly and plentifully and everyone was very excited.

An Englishman called William Caxton learned how to print and set up a press in London, over 500 years ago. He knew the Flemish language very well and one of the books he translated and printed was the stories of 'Reynard, the Fox'.

(Locates)

1-2 Pick out from the passage the words which mean :

1. hard work
2. little rooms
3. "But still they worked far into the night". What quality of monks does this sentence show ? (Infers)
4. Why was it difficult to get books long ago ? (Grasps)
5. How were the books prepared long ago ? (Interprets)
6. What was the effect of long hours of work on the writers ? (Locates)
7. How did the capitals differ from the small letters ? (Interprets)
8. Who brought the new invention to London ? (Grasps)
9. From which language was 'Reynard, the Fox' translated ? (Interprets)
10. What were the results of the invention of the printing press ? (Interprets)

Passage 2

The Earth is one of the known planets that circle the sun. In ancient times the men who studied the stars noticed that while certain heavenly bodies seemed fixed in the sky, others seemed to move about. The latter they named planets or wanderers. Modern astronomers have discovered that the four planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are surrounded by poisonous gases and are so cold that any living thing attempting to land on them would instantly be frozen to death. Of the five remaining planets, Venus most closely resembles the Earth in size. But it is a world devoid of moisture and is swept continually by storms. It also lacks in its atmosphere, the life giving oxygen by which all life is made possible on its nearest neighbour in space—the Earth. Mars is the only planet on which there is any sign of life. Most of it is desert but there are some green areas on its surface which change with the seasons, suggesting that some form of plant life is possible. Little is known of Pluto, the planet farthest from the sun but it is known that the surface temperature of Mercury, the planet and nearest planet to the sun, is sufficient to melt lead.

1. Men who study the stars are called : (Locates)
A. star-gazers B. astrologers C. astronauts D. astronomers
2. The word 'attempting' in the passage means : (Grasps)
A. intending B. trying C. planning D. thinking
3. Which of the following shows that there is some sort of life on Mars ? (Interprets)
A. there are deserts B. there is change of seasons
C. there are some green areas D. there are continuous storms
4. Venus is similar to the Earth in its : (Locates)
A. changing seasons B. atmosphere
C. presence of water D. size

5. What two things would kill anyone attempting to land on Saturn ? (Locates)
 A. freezing cold and violent storms B. lack of oxygen and absence of water
 C. deserts and extreme cold D. extreme cold and poisonous gases
6. Which words in the passage mean the opposite of : (Locates)
 (a) modern (b) former
7. How many planets are known to circle the sun ? (Locates)
8. Mention any two reasons why there is no life on Venus ? (Interprets)
9. In what way does a planet differ from a star ? (Interprets)
10. What phrase in this passage indicates that there is no water on Venus ? (Locates)

Passage 3

"Curiosity killed the cat", the saying goes. I wouldn't disagree more. I was then a little girl living in a remote part of Orissa. There weren't any schools or books to learn from. I depended entirely on my curiosity for my education.

I found out that bats were eating away our mangoes at night. I followed a frightful scorpion to its living place under the rotted plank of the godown floor. It was again my curiosity which taught me that owls never build a nest but choose a comfortable hole in a tree for their young.

Then there was the golden morning when I saw a wasp build her muddy home on my window-sill, returning each time with more soft mud. I watched her house take a neat moulded shape. Where has she collected such fine mud from ? I wondered. On her next flight out, I skipped along, over the water tank, down the grassy patch to the deep end of the garden. There, under the rose bush, was a barely visible clay mound where she settled to collect the mud.

I have seen, over a period of time, how green caterpillars turned into butterflies and black hairy ones into moths. It was great fun to collect red, velvety bugs in the greenest of moss after the first shower of rain.

Yes, I learnt lessons no book could have taught me.

1. The word 'remote' in the passage means : (Grasps)
 A. far away B. lonely
 C. calm and quiet D. rural
2. "A barely visible clay mound". Here 'barely' means: (Locates)
 A. clearly B. nakedly
 C. scarcely D. openly
3. To which place did the author follow the wasp ? (Locates)
 A. the tank B. the grassy patch
 C. the rose bush D. the end of the garden
4. According to the author "Curiosity" is..... (Interprets)
 A. a very disagreeable quality. B. a most desirable quality.
 C. more desirable than other D. a dangerous quality.
 qualities.

5. The author believes that..... (Interprets)
 - A. books don't teach at all.
 - B. books don't teach certain important things.
 - C. books teach everything.
 - D. books are unteachable.
6. What the passage attempts to tell us is that curiosity..... (Interprets)
 - A. teaches us about everything.
 - B. doesn't teach us many things.
 - C. teaches us certain things better than D.
 - D. teaches us only about nature. books.
7. Pick out five words referring to colours from the passage. (Locate)
8. What did the author enjoy doing after the first shower of rain ? (Locate)
9. What was happening to the mangoes in the author's garden ? (Locate)
10. Where do owls live with their babies ? (Locate)
11. Of what material was the wasp's home made ? (Locate)
12. From where did the wasp get the material ? (Locate)
13. How do different caterpillars change with time ? (Locate)

Passage 4

Charcoal fragments and burnt bones show up together, again and again, in many places from which human remains have also been discovered. This positively links man with the use of fire. Even if no charcoal had been found it would be reasonable to suppose that man was vegetarian like the apes from whom he is descended and only later turned meat-eater. His digestive system is built to accommodate vegetables and fruits. He needs help, through cooking, in breaking down the high-energy fats and proteins contained in a meat diet. That is why he had to use fire.

How he first learnt to use fire will never be known since there are no written records which go back 400,000 years. One theory is that he took fire that originated from natural fires such as when lightning struck and started a fire. The other is that he himself made it accidentally while cutting stone to make tools and a spark struck a pile of dried leaves lying nearby.

- 1-5 Which words in the passage mean the same as :

(Locate)

1. pieces
2. connects
3. large monkeys
4. started
5. by chance

- 6-8 Complete the following sentences.

(Locate)

6. A meat diet is rich in.....
7. It is difficult to know when man first learnt to use fire as.....
8. Man's natural food is.....
9. Approximately how long ago did man exist ?

(Infer)

10. Give a title to the above passage. (Gets at the central idea)
11. How do we know that man was basically vegetarian ? Give one reason. (Interprets)
12. Why did man need to cook his non-vegetarian food ? (Locates and Expresses)
13. How do we know that man used fire ? (Interprets)
14. From what natural fires is it possible that man got fire ? (Locates and Expresses)
15. How did man himself make fire ? (Locates and Expresses)

Passage 5

Eggs are undeniably one of nature's most remarkable creations. They come to us pure and perfectly packaged, their contents untouched by human hands, with no chemicals or preservatives added. Their high quality protein is amazingly complete, containing all the essential nutrients—the building blocks necessary for growth and general good health. Except for Vitamin C, all the other Vitamins are present, plus 13 minerals including iron, phosphorus and magnesium.

Good cooks always know that eggs are invaluable in cooking. Eggs are used to bind, thicken and enrich foods. They are used in custards, cakes, sauces, soups and a number of other things. They can become main dishes in themselves, too. This wonderful “supper-in-a-shell” can be turned into an omelette in five minutes, fried in four minutes and soft-boiled in three. You will never find a thing easier to cook than an egg.

There is another side to an egg. It has been the subject of legends and myths. It has been respected as a good luck charm and used in fortune telling. The ancient Chinese believed that an egg, dropped from heaven, eventually hatched man. According to Hindu scriptures, the world itself began from an egg.

1. Eggs contain iron, phosphorus, magnesium and..... (Interprets)
 - A. ten other minerals
 - B. thirteen other minerals
 - C. ten minerals
 - D. thirteen minerals
2. “Eggs are invaluable in cooking” this means... (Grasps)
 - A. cooking is impossible without eggs
 - B. eggs do not have any use in cooking
 - C. cooking can benefit a lot from the use of eggs
 - D. eggs are not used in cooking
3. “They (eggs) are used in custards” means custards are..... (Grasps)

A. made of eggs	B. made with eggs
C. made in eggs	D. made by eggs
4. Which of the following is not present in an egg ? (Interprets)

A. Vitamin C	B. Protein
C. Vitamin B	D. Iron

Passages for Comprehension

5. The contents of an egg are (Interprets)
 A. prepared by human hands
 B. created by nature
 C. developed by mixing chemicals
 D. preserved by adding preservatives
6. The contents of an egg are pure because (Infers)
 A. they contain minerals and proteins
 B. they are locked in a shell
 C. they are mixed with chemicals
 D. preservatives are added to them
7. Eggs come to us perfectly packed means..... (Interprets)
 A. they are packed neatly
 B. they are well packed inside
 C. their contents are pure
 D. their contents are protected in a shell
8. Select an appropriate title for the passage from the list given below (Gets at the central idea)
 A. Nature's most remarkable creation
 B. High quality protein food
 C. Supper-in-a-shell
 D. Legends and myths about eggs
9. Mention (a) two dishes made of egg and (b) two items made with egg. (Distinguishes)
10. Where is it said that the world originated from an egg? (Locates)
11. What is the Chinese myth relating to the egg? (Locates & Expresses)

Passage b

A few years ago, Sir Edmund Hillary led his 'Ocean to Sky' expedition, and captured the imagination of the entire world; but our trucks are doing this everyday as they travel from one end of the country to the other, from the Himalayas to Kanya Kumari, from East to West and back again, carrying essentials, provisions, goods, food, people and necessities to every part of India, overloaded it's true, but with no one to clap and wonder, taken for granted, the unsung heroes of today. If examined properly one realises that the automobile is the most convenient means of transport and essential for mobility. In fact, it is not a toy or a whimsical diversion of the rich but a very necessary tool of everyday life, and a boon to millions of people all over the country, even those who may not be in a position to sit in one, let alone own one.

1. The automobile is important to mankind because it is : (Interprets)
 A. a boon to millions.
 B. a toy for the rich
 C. a convenient means.
 D. a whimsical diversion.
2. The most suitable title for the passage is : (Gets at the central idea)
 A. 'Ocean to Sky' Expedition.
 B. Travelling to various Parts of India.
 C. Diversion of the Rich.
 D. Importance of the Automobile.

3. The writer wants the reader to (Gets at the central idea)
 - A. own an automobile.
 - B. know the value of the automobile.
 - C. understand the importance of the expedition.
 - D. travel to many parts of the country.
4. ".....trucks are doing *this* everyday."
Here 'this' refers to : (Identifies relationship)
 - A. 'Ocean to Sky' expedition
 - B. capturing the imagination
 - C. travelling to all parts of India
 - D. service of the entire world
5. ".....it is not."
Here 'it' refers to : (Identifies relationship)
 - A. a toy
 - B. the automobile
 - C. mobility
 - D. a transport
6. Pick from the passage the word which means 'journey for a definite purpose.' (Locates)
7. Who are the unsung heroes of today ? (Identifies relationship)
8. How are trucks misused? (Infers)
9. Why don't people clap and wonder about the services of the automobile ? (Infers)
10. Why are trucks a boon to the people ? Mention two reasons. (Interprets)
11. How is Hillary's 'Ocean to Sky' expedition different from the journeys of the truck drivers ? (Compares and Expresses)

Passage 7

The most dangerous animals on the Indian sub-continent, are not lions, tigers or wolves, but poisonous snakes. Attacks occur more frequently than most people suspect with the result that 2,00,000 humans are bitten by venomous snakes in India each year.

Unfortunately, the death-rate from snake bites is high largely because of widespread ignorance about snakes and snake-bite prevention. Also, proper medical treatment is often delayed or is not possible. According to an estimate made by the World Health Organization, about 15,000 deaths from snake-bites occur annually in India—nearly half the world total of such deaths.

Only about 50 of the more than 200 species of snakes in India are venomous. Of these, only four—the Russell's viper, saw-scaled viper, Indian Cobra and Common Krait—are really dangerous. They are found across the country, from arid desert to

fertile plains to high forests. While all four are most common in rural India, Indian Cobras and Common Kraits can be found in and around any human dwelling, posing a danger even in the suburbs of major cities like Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi.

Of the four kinds, the Russell's viper is found from the paddy fields and river valleys of north India to the densely forested hills of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka in the South. Tan, thick-bodied, and reaching a length of one metre, it has long, movable fangs that inject a large amount of venom, making it even more dangerous than the Indian Cobra. They have large regularly spaced circles in a chained pattern over their bodies.

When provoked, the Russell's viper puts on a fearsome performance, attacking with a loud hiss that can be heard five metres away.

1. The most appropriate title of the passage can be (Gets at the central idea)
 - A. Poisonous snakes
 - B. The Russell's Viper
 - C. Snakes in India
 - D. Habits of Snakes
2. How many people die of snake bites in India every year? (Locates)
 - A. 50 people
 - B. 200 people
 - C. 2,00,000 people
 - D. 15,000 people
3. Deaths from snake bites occur mainly because of (Interprets)
 - A. ignorance and delay in medical aid.
 - B. the snakes being poisonous
 - C. improper medical treatment
 - D. snake being found all over India
4. The 'fangs' of a snake refer to its (Grasps)
 - A. mouth
 - B. sharp teeth
 - C. body
 - D. tongue
5. In India snakes are commonly found (Interprets)
 - A. in the river valleys
 - B. in the southern part of India
 - C. in rural India
 - D. all over the country
6. The colour of the Russell's Viper is (Grasps)
 - A. black
 - B. brown
 - C. green
 - D. dark blue

- 7-9. Find words in the passage which mean : (Locates)
7. poisonous
 8. lack of knowledge
 9. made angry
10. Name the four most poisonous snakes in India (Locates)
11. Why is Russell's Viper even more dangerous than the Indian Cobra ? (Locates)
12. How can the Russell's Viper be recognized ? Give any two characteristics. (Locates and Expresses)

Passage 8

"Good God ! I just left the shop to post a letter across the street and someone has stolen my bag of sugar ! It was there a few minutes ago !" Cried old Mr. Miser, the village shopkeeper. A lot of people gathered to see what had happened. One of them was Mr. Smart, a native policeman, who offered to help Mr. Miser in looking for the thief. It appeared a pretty difficult job for him to single out the tracks of the thief from among the dozen other foot-prints about the shop. However, he started off hopefully at a jog-trot, out into the bushes. In some places he went over hard stony ground but he never checked his pace, although no foot-marks could be seen. People following him wondered how he could possibly pick up the trail. Still he trotted on. At length Mr. Smart suddenly stopped and looked around having evidently lost the trail. Then a grin came on his face as he pointed with his thumb up the tree near which he was standing. There concealed among the branches they found the thief with the missing bag of sugar. How had Mr. Smart spotted him ? His sharp eyes had seen some grains of sugar sparkling in the sand. The bag had leaked leaving a very slight trail of these grains. He followed that trail and when it came to an end in the bush, he noticed a string of ants going up the tree. He then used his wits to see. Why the ants were climbing the tree. They were after the sugar, and so was he, and between them they brought about the capture of the thief. Mr. Miser was so pleased that he *promptly* opened the bag and spilled a handful of sugar on the ground as a reward to the ants.

1. The word '*promptly*' in the passage means : (Grasps)
 - A. happily
 - B. miserly
 - C. suddenly
 - D. immediately
2. Mr. Smart did not check his pace, although no foot-prints could be seen, because : (Infers)
 - A. he enjoyed running
 - B. he was not tired
 - C. he was following the trail of sugar grains
 - D. he had seen the thief
3. Mr. Smart came to know that the thief was hiding among the branches of tree as : (Infers)

- A. a column of ants was going up the tree
 - B. the foot prints led to the tree
 - C. some sugar was lying under the tree
 - D. he had seen the thief climbing the tree
4. Mr. Miser rewarded the ants with a handful of sugar because : (Infers)
- A. ants liked sugar
 - B. ants demanded a reward
 - C. Mr. Smart recommended so
 - D. ants led to the capture of the thief
- 5-7 Which words in the passage mean the following ? (Locates)
- 5. plainly and clearly
 - 6. a broad smile showing one's teeth
 - 7. a series of marks left behind by someone who has passed by.
 - 8. "Between them they brought about the capture of the thief." Who does 'they' refer to ? (Identifies relationship)
 - 9. Mention any one quality of Mr. Smart which helped him in finding the thief. (Infers)
 - 10. How long had Mr. Miser been away from his shop and why ? (Locates and Expresses)

Passage 9

During the long years that followed, Edmond Dantes experienced all the different kinds of horror which can come to a man locked in a cell and forgotten by the world. At first he had some hope that his case might be re-opened. But as the days passed, hope died in his breast. His jailer brought food and water everyday and Dantes tried to hold conversation with him, but the jailer was silent and unfriendly. Dantes missed the comfort of human company more than anything else. He longed to hear a voice, to see a friendly face. He thought that even the slaves in the war-ships must be less miserable than he was. At least they breathed the free air and had each other's company, in spite of their chains. Sometimes he talked aloud to himself, but the sound of his own voice terrified him. He was afraid of going mad.

At one time he turned to religion. He prayed to God to help him, to give him freedom. But no help came. Then he became silent and thoughtful sitting without moving for many hours at a time. He tried to find comfort by remembering the past. He thought of his home, his father, and his free life at sea. But the bitterness of the memories was stronger than their sweetness.

At other times he threw himself against the walls of his cell, tore his long hair with his hands, and wrecked the table, chair, and bed. He considered how he might kill himself, and so end all his misery. But whenever he thought of this, the thought of revenge came into his mind, which made it impossible. Revenge ! One day he would escape from this prison and find the men who had been the cause of all his misfortune.

But the years passed by wearily, and no escape was possible. At last Dantes sank into a state of half-consciousness, in which days and nights followed each other unobserved.

1. The most appropriate title for the passage can be (Gets at the central idea)
 - A. The struggle of Dantes in the cell
 - B. The miseries of Dantes in the cell
 - C. Life of Dantes
 - D. Going mad in a cell
2. Dantes longed to talk to somebody because (Infers)
 - A. he was very fond of company
 - B. he was feeling extremely lonely
 - C. the jailer was very unfriendly
 - D. he was forgotten by the world.
3. He envied the slaves in the warship because (Interprets)
 - A. they were free
 - B. they had a better life than him
 - C. they had human company
 - D. they worked in the open air.
4. The sound of his own voice terrified him because (Infers)
 - A. he couldn't hear any other voice.
 - B. he wanted to hear human voice
 - C. he was afraid of human voice
 - D. he thought he was going mad
5. What kept Dantes from committing suicide ? (Interprets)
 - A. The thought of revenge
 - B. The thought of his father
 - C. The thought of escape
 - D. The thought of finding the enemies
6. What shows that Dantes was in a state of half-consciousness ? (Grasps)
 - A. He was not aware of time
 - B. He tore his hair
 - C. He became thoughtful
 - D. He talked to himself
- 7-10. Find words in the passage which mean : (Locates)
 7. considered again
 8. unhappy
 9. not noticed
 10. bad luck
11. What could Dantes do to end his miseries ? (Infers)
12. Mention any two ways in which Dantes tried to comfort himself. (Grasps and Expresses)

Passage 10

The dogs of the village were the first to recognize the signs of approaching disaster.

I eleven-year-old John had never seen his pet in such a frantic state—scurrying about barking, yelping. Mrs. Smith's tiny dog was also unusually nervous. "He yapped to go out and yapped to come in." She recalls, "Finally I slapped him."

Tom Jones, building superintendent at the local college, followed his father's dog outside and watched him dash around in circles, sniffing the ground. Jones was baffled. He returned to the TV—most of the men that night were busy watching the Stanley Cup hockey final. But the dog drowned out the announcer's voice.

No one knew that the town had been built on the site of a gigantic landslide that had occurred some 500 years ago and that the land had again started moving. A few cracks appeared in the concrete of two roads. Two narrow streets sank about five inches. But no one realized what was happening and no one realized what the dogs were trying to say.

1-9 In each case select the correct alternative from those given below. (Grasps)

1. *Sniffing* means (Grasps)
 - A. licking
 - B. smelling
 - C. kicking
 - D. scratching
2. *scurrying about* means (Grasps)
 - A. hanging around
 - B. running away
 - C. hurrying here and there
 - D. looking about
3. *gigantic* means (Grasps)
 - A. important
 - B. terrible
 - C. dangerous
 - D. huge
4. *frantic* means (Grasps)
 - A. extremely frightened
 - B. wildly excited
 - C. fantastic
 - D. static
5. *site* means (Grasps)
 - A. opposite
 - B. neighbourhood
 - C. scene
 - D. view
6. *drowned out* means (Grasps)
 - A. saved from drowning
 - B. prevented from hearing
 - C. sank down
 - D. wiped out

7. No one realized what was happening because (Infers)
 - A. they did not know about the landslide.
 - B. they were angry with the dogs for barking.
 - C. the dogs barking drowned out the announcer's voice.
 - D. a few cracks had appeared in the concrete of two roads.
8. The announcements on T.V. concerned (Locates)
 - A. the approaching disaster
 - B. commentary on the hockey final
 - C. the daily news bulletin
 - D. news about the narrow streets sinking.
9. Tom Jones was baffled because (Locates)
 - A. the dog's barking drowned out the announcer's voice.
 - B. Mrs. Smith slapped her dog.
 - C. he had seen the two narrow streets sink 5 inches.
 - D. his father's dog was behaving strangely.
10. Which words in the above passage mean the same as (Locates)
 - A. on coming
 - B. confused
 - C. taken place
 - D. understood
 - E. moving of a large piece of earth.
11. What disaster were the dogs warning the people about ? (Infers)
12. From the passage pick out three sounds made by dogs. (Locates)
13. Why did Mrs. Smith slap her dog ? (Interprets and Expresses)
14. Why did the men in the town not worry about the dog's behaviour ? (Locates and Expresses)
15. What shows that proper care had not been taken when choosing a place to build the town ? (Infers and Expresses)
16. What two happenings, if noticed, could have shown the town's-people that something was happening ? (Locates and Expresses)

Passage 11

Natasha began to teach in a school attached to a weaving mill. But teaching alone did not occupy her. Several times a month she disguised herself as a nun or a pedlar of laces, well-to-do townswoman or a pious pilgrim and wandered through the province. She always opened the conversation with strangers, fearlessly drawing their attention to the enormous problem facing the masses in general. During the course of her travels the drama in real life—an anxious struggle for their daily bread—unfolded itself. On every hand she saw shockingly open efforts to cheat people, to do them out of things, to drink their blood. She saw there was an abundance of everything on the earth, yet masses lived in dire need and they were half-starved. The churches in the towns were filled with silver and gold for which God had no use while at the gates beggars stood shivering, waiting in the rain for a few coins to be dropped into their outstretched hands. Earlier she had accepted it as a natural state of affairs, now she found it intolerable.

Natasha was acquainted with people who had freed themselves from greed and malice, and she knew that if there were more such people, life would no longer be so dark and terrible; it would become simpler, brighter and nobler.

1. 'To do them out' means (Grasps)
 - A. to turn them out
 - B. to fool them
 - C. to squeeze their blood
 - D. to deprive them
2. 'The drama in real life unfolded itself'. Here 'unfolded' means (Grasps)
 - A. made known
 - B. enacted
 - C. straightened
 - D. made real
3. Natasha disguised herself because she (Infers)
 - A. was in fact a spy
 - B. wished to wander about unrecognized
 - C. wanted to awaken the people
 - D. wanted to cheat the people
4. The passage focuses attention on (Gets at the central idea)
 - A. the brighter and nobler side of life
 - B. the disguises used by Natasha
 - C. the contrast between riches and poverty
 - D. freedom from greed and malice
5. Throughout the passage Natasha's character emerges as all the following except (Distinguishes)
 - A. enthusiastic
 - B. deceitful
 - C. idealistic
 - D. fearless
6. The drama in real life that she saw in the course of her travel was (Interprets)
 - A. how people treated pedlars of laces
 - B. how the beggars stood in the rain
 - C. how the masses struggled for their daily bread
 - D. how the churches were filled with silver and gold
7. Natasha could talk fearlessly to people because (Infers)
 - A. she felt she knew more than them
 - B. she was a teacher and they respected her
 - C. she hated people who were full of greed and malice
 - D. she was disguised and would not be recognized
8. There was an abundance of everything on the earth yet the masses lived in dire need because (Interprets)

- A. the churches were filled with gold and silver
- B. some people were merciless and took more than their share
- C. nobody gave the beggars any money
- D. nobody listened to Natasha's advice.

9-11 Find the words or phrases in the passage meaning the following :

(Locates)

- 9. extreme necessity
- 10. wealthy
- 11. quantity that is more than enough
- 12. Which sentence in the passage shows that Natasha was unhappy with the conditions of the society ? (Locates)
- 13. What behaviour shocked Natasha ? (Interprets and Expresses)
- 14. According to Natasha what would have been a better way of serving God than by filling the churches with gold and silver ? (Interprets and Expresses)
- 15. How could people who were free from greed and malice help to make life simpler, brighter and nobler ? (Interprets and Expresses)

Passage 12

The captain was very tense as the airplane swept over the roofs barely a few feet above the capital of France. Now all Paris lay below them, a dense mass of houses, packed amidst narrow, twisting streets, with their thousands of ancient chimneys smoking from the fires over which Parisians were cooking their dinners. So low was the plane that the passengers in the cabin could gaze into the open windows of the houses and they praised the captain for giving them such a low-level view of the city, but to him the low altitude meant that at any moment he might encounter a building higher than the rest. Somehow he had to climb.

As he tried to take the air-craft up there was a terrible shaking. Two of the four engines had failed. Only one sure means of survival was left—to dump fuel. Aboard the plane were 95 persons including his son. If he could lighten the weight by draining away 9000 gallons of high octane petrol he might be able to save them all by landing safely. If the petrol was released over the crowded old city, hitting the cooking fires and gas flames it could start a fire which would kill thousands. The only place to dump it safely was in large open fields to the west of the city; only the crops would be destroyed.

- 1. 'A dense mass of houses' refers to (Identifies relationship)
 - A. houses closely crowded together
 - B. house not easily seen because of fog
 - C. very tall buildings
 - D. houses with smoking chimneys
- 2. 'Draining away' in the passage implies (Grasps)
 - A. throwing down the drain
 - B. causing to flow away
 - C. emptying out
 - D. repairing the damages

3. To 'dump fuel' in the passage means : (Grasps)
 - A. put the fuel in a petrol dump
 - B. light the fuel
 - C. use up the fuel
 - D. throw the fuel out
4. To 'encounter a building' in the passage means to (Grasps)
 - A. enter a building
 - B. crash against a building
 - C. knock the building down
 - D. have a meeting in the building
5. The plane was flying at low level because the Captain (Infers)
 - A. wanted to delight the passengers
 - B. wished to provide a bird's-eye-view of the town
 - C. was shortly going to land
 - D. was having trouble with the air-craft
6. The air-craft could not gain required height because (Interprets)
 - A. there were 95 passengers on board
 - B. there was 9000 gallons of petrol on board
 - C. two of the engines had failed
 - D. it was shaking in a terrible manner.
- 7-9 Pick out the words in the passage meaning : (Locates)
 7. people living in Paris
 8. nervous and worried
 9. allowed to fall
 10. What was the danger in low level flight ? (Interprets and Expresses)
 11. What action on the part of the captain would help them to land safely. (Interprets and Expresses)
 12. Why was the captain not ready to throw the petrol over the city ? (Locates and Expresses)

ANSWERS

Passage 1

1. toil
2. cells
3. hard working/devotion to work/determination
4. Because they were written by hand they were not printed.
5. They were prepared by monks who copied the books in beautiful hand-writing/The books were written by hand.
6. Their fingers grew stiff and their eyes tired.
7. The capital letters were coloured with bright ink and paints,

8. William Caxton
9. Flemish
10. Books could be made far more quickly and in greater number.

Passage 2

1. D
2. B
3. C.
4. D
5. D
6. (a) Ancient (b) latter
7. Nine
8. Lack of oxygen and absence of water
9. A planet circles the sun or moves around the sun but a star does not
10. Devoid of moisture.

Passage 3

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C
7. Golden, green, black, red, greenest
8. Collecting red velvety hups in the green moss.
9. They were being eaten by hups at night.
10. They live in a comfortable hole in a tree.
11. of soft fine mud.
12. from a clay mound under a rose bush.
13. Green caterpillars turn into butterflies and black hairy cocoons next.

Passage 4

1. fragments
2. links
3. apes
4. originated
5. accidentally
6. high-energy fats and proteins
7. no written records exist which go back 400,000 years
8. vegetarian diet (vegetables, fruits).
9. 400,000 years ago.
10. Any suitable title like Man's Use of Fire, How Man Discovered Fire, Food Habits of Man, and Fire etc.
11. (a) man descended from apes who are vegetarian
(b) man's stomach can accommodate vegetarian food easily and with meat it needs help. (Any one of these).
12. Because his stomach was more suited to vegetarian food so meat that was rich in fats and proteins needed to be made more digestible.
13. Because human remains and charcoal fragments have been found at the same places.

14. When lightning struck a tree and a fire started.
15. While cutting stones to make tools, a spark might have struck a pile of dried leaves which caught fire.

Passage 5

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. (a) egg fry, omelette, soft-boiled egg (Any two)
(b) cakes, sauces, soups, custards (Any two)
10. In Hindu scriptures.
11. that an egg, dropped from heaven, eventually hatched man.

Passage 6

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. expedition
7. truck-drivers
8. They are over-loaded.
9. They take it for granted.
10. They carry provisions and people and they carry them over long distances.
11. (a) Hillary did it once, truck-drivers do it regularly.
(b) Hillary was praised, truck-drivers are taken for granted.
(c) Hillary did it for adventure, truck-drivers do it as service.
(Any one of these may be acceptable)

Passage 7

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. Venomous
8. Ignorance
9. Provoked
10. Russell's Viper, Indian Cobra, Common Krait, Saw-scaled Viper.
11. Because with its long, movable fangs, it can inject a large amount of venom.

12. a. It is of brown colour
 - b. It is thick-bodied
 - c. It has regularly spaced circles in a chained pattern over its body.
- (Any two of these)

Passage 8

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. Evidently
6. Grin
7. Trail
8. Mr. Smart (the policeman) and the ants
9. His sharp eyes or observation.
10. Mr. Miser had been away from his shop for a few minutes to post a letter.

Passage 9

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. re-opened
8. miserable
9. unobserved
10. misfortune
11. He could kill himself.
12. By turning to religion.)
- By thinking about the past.)
- By talking aloud to himself)—Any two of these)
- By destroying the furniture.)

Passage 10

1. B
2. C

3. D
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. (A) approaching
(B) baffled
(C) occurred
(D) realized
(E) landslide
11. ... that there was likely to be another landslide.
12. barking, yelping, yapping.
13. ... because he kept troubling her to go out of the house and to come in again.
14. ... because they were busy watching the Stanley Cup hockey final.
15. ... a gigantic landslide had occurred there 500 years ago, therefore, the place should have been avoided.
16. (A) a few cracks had appeared in the concrete of two roads.
(B) two narrow streets had sunk about five inches.

Passage 11

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. dire need
10. well-to-do
11. abundance
12. She found it intolerable
13. that they openly cheated people or squeezed all they had out of them.
14. by helping the poor who were half-starved and stood shivering in the rain for a small coin.

13. They would not want to grab more than their share and other people would have a little more.

Passage 12

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. Parisians
8. Tense
9. Released
10. that the plane may crash against a high-rise building.
11. Lighten the plane by throwing out 9000 gallons of petrol.
12. It could cause a fire and kill thousands of people.

SECTION XII

Composition

In this section some topics for composition are given. While framing items on composition care has been taken to include topics with which the students are familiar and which are within the range of their experience.

The main purpose of composition writing is to test whether the students have mastered the mechanics of writing so that they can express themselves with ease and clarity varying the vocabulary, structure and style according to the demands of the situation. Various devices for testing expression have therefore been used such as paragraph writing, letter writing, story writing, dialogue writing, essay writing and writing of notices, advertisement, telegram, etc.

An attempt has been made to provide hints or the points which should be dealt with in the composition. This is for the purpose of guiding the pupils so that the scope and limit of the topic concerned is clear and there is no unnecessary digression. In addition, topics have also been provided which will give them ample scope to display their imagination and originality.

The objective of all the questions given in this section, is expression and all the specifications of writing English are covered.

1. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on 'My experience of catching a train in a hurry'. You can use the following hints for writing your paragraph :

Shortage of time at the last moment...watch slow.....some unexpected visitors ..
door key misplaced.....worry, nervousness.slow moving taxi.....change of
platform for the train.....coolies, crowd.

2. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on 'A Lazy Sunday Morning' using the following points :

Weekly holiday.....relaxed mood.....getting up late from bed.....breaking the
normal routine.....late breakfast.....time for radio/T.V. programme.....bath
postponed.....chit-chat with family members.

3. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on 'Trees', using at least ten of the following words and phrases :
Beauty, pleasure, grow, pleasant, watch, variety, tall, blossom, shrubs, creepers, spreading branches, greenery, trunk, twigs, buds, utility, uses, forest, shelter, shade, fruits, logs.
4. Shut your eyes for one minute and listen to all the sounds you can hear around you. The sounds could be nearby or at a distance. Try to identify the sounds. Now write a paragraph on 'The Sounds I Can Hear Around Me' in 120 words. You may use some of the following words :
Clatter, rustle, short, chirp, flutter, thump, tap, bang, buzz, whistle, whisper, murmur, peal, ring, zoom, honk, patter, etc.
5. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'School Uniform' touching upon the following points :
Every school.....a uniform.....own colour, design..... class I to class XII..... lack of uniform..... develop unity..... sense of belonging..... love for school..... friendship.
6. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'Newspaper'. You can use the following words and phrases in your paragraph :
Daily in the morning..... current affairs..... local and foreign news..... advertisements.....knowledge.....information.....latest events..... humorous accounts..... pictures.....sports news..... cartoons.....essential for educated.
7. Complete the following paragraph in about 120 words. The opening and the closing lines are given :
It was in the middle of the night when we heard a loud knock at the door.....
.....I can never forget that event in my life.
8. Write a paragraph in about 120 words using the following as the topic sentence :
'It really made me think'.
9. Write a paragraph on 'Keeping Pets' in about 120 words. The opening and closing lines are given :
People keep different kinds of pets in their houses. I also have a pet.....Pets are really wonderful.
10. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'On My Way to School'. You could write about the people you see, the shops or houses you pass, the trees, gardens or any other scenes you come across.
11. Do you like it when it is raining ? What do you do at such times ? Describe how you feel and what you do on a rainy day at home in about 100 words.
12. You lost something, looked for it and finally found it. Narrate your experience in about 120 words.

13. You sat down for dinner. At that moment the electricity failed. Narrate your experience in about 120 words.
14. Imagine that your friend wants to do something but does not quite know how to do it. He/she approaches you for advice. Choose any one of the following and begin your advice with, "That is very simple. This is what you do....."
(Write in 120 words)
 - (a) how to prepare coffee.
 - (b) how to open a savings account with a bank.
 - (c) how to cut a branch of a tree that hangs over the roof of his house without causing any damage to the roof.
 - (d) how to apply for transfer certificate from the school.
15. Write a paragraph of about 120 words describing the weather you have had over the last week. You can choose any season that you like.
16. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'Advantages of Labels on Medicines'. You can mention the following points :
Why they are necessary, e.g., manufacturing date, expiry date, instructions for use, dosage, precautions to be taken, ingredients used, listed price, name of the company, address.
17. You went to a picnic and took some cold drinks with you. However, you forget the bottle opener. State how you managed to open the bottles.
(Write in 120 words).
18. You want your little sister to prepare some rice or dal for you since you are not well. Instruct her how to do it. Begin your instruction with :
"Take a cup full of rice/dal....."
(write in about 120 words)
19. A friend has come to visit you during holidays. He doesn't know how to reach your house. So he rings you up from the railway station. Tell him how he can reach your house conveniently after he comes out of the station. (write in 120 words)
20. Your little brother is planning to go on a two-day excursion. Instruct him how to prepare for it. (write in 120 words)
21. The Prime Minister of India visits your city. Below is given his time table. Prepare a report on his activities in about 120 words.

Nov. 29

9.00 a.m. Arrival at the airport.

11.00 a.m. Convocation address at the University

1.00 p.m. Lunch at the Vice Chancellor's Lodge.

2.30 p.m. Meeting with leading citizens.

4.00 p.m. Leaves for the airport.

You can mention some more details if you want.

22. Write a paragraph in about 120 words on a road accident using the given information

Place : junction of Qutab Road and Aurobindo Road, Delhi
 Date : 6th May, 1985
 Time : 7 a.m.
 Vehicles : a city bus and a scooter
 Cause : confusion about the speed
 Casualty : two children on the scooter
 Injured : father of the children

You can add some more details if you want.

23. Describe the process of doing any one of the following in about 120 words :

- (a) flying a kite
- (b) washing clothes
- (c) washing the dishes
- (d) covering your books with brown paper
- (e) preparing a flower pot or a bed in the garden for planting flowers.
- (f) riding a bicycle

24. Below are given some instructions for using a washing machine. On the basis of it write how you used the washing machine for washing your clothes.

- fill the water in the tub
- put soap
- put clothes
- switch on
- set the times for 3 minutes
- drain the water
- fill with fresh water
- rinse and take out

25. Below are given the first and the last lines of a paragraph. Complete the paragraph in about 120 words :

I was waiting eagerly for my Board result.....
 I jumped with joy.

LETTER WRITING

1. Write a letter to the Tourism Officer, U.P. Tourism Department, Dehradun, asking for detailed information and a printed brochure regarding important places to be seen in and around Dehradun and the places of stay there.

(You are Rajesh Sharma, living at 10, Havlock Square, New Delhi-110001.)

1. Imagine yourself to be Dilip or Sonia. You live at 14/3, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi. Your father has gone on transfer to Gauhati and left the family behind because of the education of the children. Write a letter to him giving news about the family.
3. You are Anil. Only three days ago you have come to live in the school hostel. You are in Room No. 14, Karlash Hostel, Shishu Niketan, Bangalore. Write a letter to your mother telling her about
 - a. your room.
 - b. what you have to do yourself.
 - c. food arrangement in the hostel.
 - d. after school activities in the hostel.
4. You are going to make a ten-day trip to Darjeeling with five of your friends. Write a letter to the manager of the Youth Hostel, Darjeeling for accommodation. Also enquire about the details like (i) meals (ii) charges (iii) facilities available. (Your address is 12, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta. Sign the letter as Subodh Das.)
5. You have just returned after a pleasant stay with your cousin at (choose any town or city). Write a letter in about 150 words thanking him/her for his/her hospitality and telling him/her how much you enjoyed your stay with him/her.
6. Read the following letter and write a reply to it in about 150 words.

Bel Air Guest House
39, Mathura Road
New Delhi.
26.12.83

My dear Sanju,

I received a letter from your Mummy telling me all about the family. There is some disturbing news about you. She writes that you are neglecting your studies nowadays. You can imagine how worried I am about you. You are going to have your final examinations soon. My son, make the best use of time and try to study harder. It is unfortunate that I won't be home until February. You will have to study on your own.

Write soon assuring me that things would be better in future.

Yours affectionately,
Papa

7. You have received an invitation from your friend to attend his/her birthday party next Wednesday evening. Write a letter of refusal because your Aunt and Uncle are arriving the same day from England and you have to receive them at the airport.
(You are Anil Chandra, living at 22, Canning Road, Lucknow.)

8. You are Vinita Malhotra working as a teacher in Pip's Modern School, Gwalior. Write a letter to the Principal resigning from the post because you are moving with your father to a new town.
9. You have to attend your cousin's wedding. Write an application to the Principal of your school to grant you two days leave
(You are Sumit Jain, a student of Class X in Dayanand Academy, Meerut)
10. You wish to make a pen-friend in Japan. You have got an address of a Japanese girl called Yushi. Write your first letter to her introducing yourself. You are Shyam Joshi living at 17, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi.
11. Write a letter to Frank Bros. & Co., Delhi, ordering six copies of the book called *Functional Grammar* by J.J. Green and B. Whitehead as it is not available in your town. Also ask how you should make the payment. (Give your address as Arun Gupta, 39, Civil Lines, Moradabad, U.P.)
12. Write a letter to the Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Sansad Marg, New Delhi, telling him you would like to participate in the Children's Programme. Tell him what you would like to do such as sing, dance or take part in the quiz programme etc. (You are Surinder Kaur living at 12 A, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi.)
13. You have sent your pen-friend, Mark, a photograph of your brother's wedding. He has asked you to describe some of the marriage ceremonies. Write a letter in about 120 words describing any two ceremonies which you think will interest your pen-friend. (You are Mudit Gangal living in 31/1, Temple Area, Ramgarh Cantt, Bihar.)
14. You are the captain of your school athletic team which is supposed to go to Patna to participate in the Regional Games. Write a letter to the Convenor, Regional Athletic Meet, Patna, asking him the details regarding the kit to be taken, duration of the stay at Patna and the arrangements made for your stay there. (You are Jasbir Singh, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bokaro Steel City, Bihar.)
15. You are a member of a Public Library and have lost a book 'Lands and People' issued on your card. Write to the Librarian informing about it with a request to deduct the price from the caution money. Also request him to refund the remainder as you will be leaving the town due to your father's transfer. (You are Supriya Bhatnagar living at 31, Vaishali, Ranchi.)
16. You have received a letter from your elder brother who is in Japan and is coming back home after two months. He has written to ask you if you want anything from there. Write a letter to him in about 150 words telling him
 - a. the news of the family.
 - b. what you want from Japan and why.
 (You are Shuchi or Sachin living at 137, Sector 15, Faridabad.)

17. You come across the following advertisement in a newspaper :

National Institute of Management, Chandigarh offers two year degree course in Business Management. The candidates, for admission to the course, must possess a Bachelor's degree. There will be a written examination and interview before the admission.

The prospectus and application form can be had from the Administrative Officer, NTM, Chandigarh by enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Last date for receipt of completed applications is June 21, 1985.

Write an application for the application form.

18. You receive a magazine every month by post. You have changed your residence from 63, Vivek Puri, Lucknow, to H 9/8, Malviya Nagar, Lucknow. Write a letter to the Circulation Manager of the magazine to note the change in your address and send the magazine at the new address. Sign your name as Aditya Kumar.
19. You are Anurag Agarwal, residing at 103, Saket, Meerut. You receive a magazine every month by post. For the last 3 months you have not received the magazine. Write a letter
- of complaint to the Post Master, Saket, Meerut.
 - to the Circulation Manager of the magazine for replacement of the lost copies.
20. You come across the following advertisement in a newspaper.

Wanted engineers, doctors and college teachers to work with the Govt. of Toshiba, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Selected candidates will be given a contract for 3 years to come and work in Toshiba. Emoluments : Rs. 72000/-per annum with an increase of Rs. 2000/-every year.

Other benefits : (a) Air passage to and fro for the family.

(b) One month's leave every year.

(c) Free furnished house and free medical facilities.

Age : 25-40 years.

Please apply with complete biodata before 14th May 1985 to the Employment Incharge, Ministry of Development, Port Laru, Toshiba.

Write a letter to the Employment Incharge of Toshiba giving your complete biodata for a job in Toshiba Island.

DIALOGUE WRITING

1. You got into a crowded second class compartment with great difficulty. A passenger picked a quarrel with you as you stepped on his toes. Write the dialogue between you and the passenger. Each of you speak three times.

2. You lost the money which your mother had given you to pay your school fees. You went home and told your mother about it. Write it in the form of a conversation. (Write 3 exchanges between you and your mother.)
3. The electricity supply has failed in your house. You ring up the electric office. What would you say? (Write the conversation with the clerk in the electricity office.)
4. A lady comes into a hotel and asks the receptionist about a friend who is staying in that hotel. Construct the conversation between the lady and the receptionist.
5. You are buying ice-cream from an ice-cream vendor. Write a dialogue consisting of 3 exchanges between you and the ice-cream vendor.
6. Your neighbour loves to play his stereo very loudly. Request him to turn it down giving a specific reason. Write briefly the argument that follows. Each one speaks at least four times.
7. You go to see a movie with your friend. After the movie you discuss the film. Write the dialogue between you and your friend. Each of you speaks 3 times.
8. Write a dialogue between two girls that you have overheard in the school canteen. They are discussing the engagement of the sister of one of the girls. Write at least 4 exchanges between them.
9. You overhear two boys discussing a teacher. They are appreciating him. Write 3 exchanges between them in dialogue form.
10. The servant has come back from the market with the things that he was sent to buy. Write the conversation that takes place between him and your mother over prices and quality of the things bought. Write 4 exchanges.

STORY WRITING

Develop the following outlines into short stories of about 150 words. You may use dialogues wherever possible.

1. A villager.....travelling for the first time by a train.....asked to buy a ticket.....buys a postage stamp..... sticks it on his forehead.....ticket checker asks for the ticket..... points to his forehead.....ticket checker very angry.....they quarrel..... the silly man not convinced..... get off at the next stop.
2. Krishna.....school.....cycle.....on the way..... truck.....fast speed..... crowded road.....accident.....Krishna.....fracture.....both arms..... cycle crushed.....crowd.....truck number.....report..... police station.....passing car.....hospital.....severe pain.....doctor.....injection..... X-ray.....plaster.....parents.....back home.....a few days..... truck driver.....court.....punished.

3. An ant . . . busy life. . . .collects food.. . . an idle grasshopper..... laughs at the ant . . . ant quiet... ..rainy season.....water all around no food grasshopper starving goes to the antrequests for food.... . ant reminds . . . past jokes. . . grasshopper sorry. . . ant gives food therefore everyone work hard future otherwise..... suffer like.
4. Mrs. Bakshi . . . goes on leaveleaves dog with Mrs. Tandon, a neighbour . . . Dog treated well.. . . settles down . . . Mrs. Bakshi returns after a month . . . enters Mrs. Tandon's house . . . dog bites her.
5. I am a one rupee coinborn in mint.. . .first user shopkeeper.....got from bank.. . . oily hands . . . felt dirty . . . gave to customer.... .an old man . . . put me in his pocket. . . .had three other companionstalked to them . . . old man reached home . . . gave coin to grandson because new and shiny . . . little boy played with . . . took me to school. . . brought me back . . . put me into piggy bank. Still there . . . wonder what my fate will be.

6-10 Below are given the beginnings of five little stories. Use your imagination and complete the story in about 150 words.

6. Once a gentleman was travelling in a railway train. He felt thirsty and got down at a station for water. The train started. He ran but missed the train.
7. One day I was coming back from school. I saw a damaged motorcycle lying in front of a double-decker bus.
8. There is a deserted house at the far end of the woods. No one ever goes that way as the house is said to be haunted. But Robin, Bill and Winny, one day, planned to visit the place. They trembled with fright as the old wooden front door screeched open.
9. Anil and his friend Nikhil went for a swim in the nearby river, one evening. Both of them were playing in the water when suddenly Anil's foot slipped. He cried for help.
10. A little girl stopped at a toy shop. While she was looking at the toys, the mother walked on. The child got frightened and started crying

COMPOSITION (ESSAY) WRITING

Below are given some topics for composition. Write your compositions in 250-300 words.

1. 'The Most Unforgettable Character that I Have Met.' While writing your composition you may make use of the following points.
 - (a) Name of the person and the place where you met him.
 - (b) His appearance and dress.
 - (c) At least two of his habits which you thought were strange.
 - (d) Why you can't forget him.

2. You showed a visitor around your town or village and its neighbourhood. Describe the places you visited and how the visitor liked them.
3. Imagine yourself travelling by a train in a second class compartment. Describe your experiences including the following :
 - (a) Overcrowded compartment
 - (b) Inconvenience
 - (c) Conversation among the passengers.
4. You have inherited Rs. 5000 from an old aunt who died recently. What do you intend to do with that money ?
5. 'No, you can't go to the movie now. You must study. Why do you play all the time. You should pay attention to your studies.' Such advice is common from parents with the approach of the examinations. Describe the parents' anxiety and the behaviour of students in such situations as this.
6. You had a short vacation. You could not enjoy it at all. It was the dulllest holiday for you. Write your experiences giving the following details.
 - (a) How long the holiday lasted.
 - (b) A programme that was cancelled.
 - (c) What made the days boring.
7. You are used to living in a town. You went to visit your grandmother for the first time in a very small village. Describe your experience referring to the following points :
 - (a) beauty of the place - field, ponds, cattle, birds, etc.
 - (b) things you missed in the house - furniture, tap-water, etc.
 - (c) things that you enjoyed in the village.
 - (d) people of the village and their behaviour with you.
8. You have a servant at home who is a good natured person. Write a composition on him/her throwing light on the following aspects :
 - (a) how he/she remains busy with the household work.
 - (b) his/her relationship with the members of the family.
 - (c) his/her love for children.
 - (d) how he/she is different from others.
9. Imagine you are a postage stamp. Describe what happened to you after you were bought at the post-office.
10. 'Advertisements'. You should mention the following points in your composition :
 - (a) Purpose of advertisements.
 - (b) What type of things are advertised.
 - (c) Ways of advertising.

11. 'A Busy Railway Station'. Develop the following points into paragraphs to build up your composition.
 - (a) People you observe on the platform while you are waiting for a train.
 - (b) What happens when a train steams in.
 - (c) What happens when the guard's whistle is heard and the train departs.
 - (d) Description of the station after the departure of the train. You are still waiting for your train.
12. 'My School Life' Include your experiences from the time you started your education upto now. You can write about the school/schools you went to, the teachers, the subjects, the pranks you played, the activities you enjoyed and other things you liked or disliked.
13. What you hope to do when you have completed your education.
14. A day in the life of a teacher/nurse/policeman.
15. Imagine your town in A.D. 2004. It has twice as many people as today. If this were to happen, what problems would the people face? What changes in life and conditions generally would be brought about to meet the problems.
16. You have moved into a new house. Describe your experiences during the first few days.
17. If you were given an opportunity to travel, say which state in India you would like to visit and mention the places you would like to see there.
18. You had a chance of attending the marriage ceremony of your cousin. Describe the whole function.
19. A day when your parents were not at home. You can develop your composition on the following points :
 - (a) Why and when they had gone.
 - (b) What you did in their absence.
 - (c) What happened on their return.
20. You are the eldest child in the family. You have two younger sisters and one younger brother. You may write about the following things :
 - (a) advantages of being the eldest.
 - (b) responsibilities.
 - (c) disadvantages.
21. Imagine you are a village boy. Describe the things that impress you when you visit a large city. Some of the things you could mention are traffic lights, sky scrapers, telephones, number of cars, ample electricity, fashions and clothes.

WRITING OF NOTICES, TELEGRAMS, ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

1. You are going to have a drama competition in your school. Prepare two notices to be put on the notice board.
 - (a) Asking the students of different classes to send their entries.
 - (b) informing the public about the drama competition and inviting them to see it.
2. You have an old radio or bicycle or a watch which you want to sell. Prepare a sale notice to be put up on the notice board of your school.
3. You wish to sell the following items : a house, a car, a camera, a cassette recorder. Prepare appropriate advertisements for any two for a newspaper.
4. There is going to be a demonstration of how to make candles, small toys of wax and plaster of paris etc. in your school. prepare a notice so that the interested students can attend it during interval.
5. Your school is going to organize a debate. Write a notice for the notice board informing the X, XI and XII class students the following .
 - the topic
 - the language to be used in the debate
 - the time and place
 - whom the entries are to be sent to
6. You work in a Multinational Construction Company which wants to employ stenographers and personal secretaries. Compose an advertisement for this to be given in newspapers.
7. You have gone on a school tour to Gawahati. You are stranded there due to floods and cannot reach home according to the schedule. Compose a telegram to be sent to your mother informing her about the delay and the future programme.
8. Your father is very ill. Your brother has gone on office tour to Chandigarh. Compose a telegram informing him about your father's illness and asking him to come back soon.
9. Your Board result is out and you have passed in first division with 86% marks. Inform the result telegraphically to your sister who is in Chicago, U.S.A.
10. Your brother has received an interview call for a job he is very much interested in. Unfortunately he is out of station. Compose a telegram informing him about his interview time and place and asking him to come back so that he can attend it.
11. Below is given a letter. Read it and
 - (a) Condense the matter of the letter in the form of a telegram to be sent to the candidate
 - (b) Compose a telegram to be sent in reply to this letter.

Talent Search Unit, Department of Education
Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Madras

A Subramaniam
Head

15th May, 1984

Ref: Summer Course for Talent Search Awardees.

Dear Miss Seshan.

We are going to organize a 15-day summer course for the Talent Search Awardees at I.I.T. Madras, from 1st to 15th June, 1985.

Since you are also an awardee of the scholarship, we would be glad if you could join the course. Let us know about your participation telegraphically so that we can make arrangements for your stay. Second class T.A. and a D.A. of Rs. 25 will be paid to you by us.

Yours sincerely,

(A. Subramaniam)

Miss K. Seshan.
Bel Air Lodge
Conoor Ooty Highway
Ootacamund.

GRADING AND MARKING COMPOSITIONS

The main purpose of composition writing is to test the students' ability in written expression. The points to be tested in a composition are content relevance, logical organization of the material, linguistic ability (i.e. the use of correct spelling and appropriate vocabulary and structures) and the use of proper format as in the case of letter writing.

One way of marking a composition is to allot a specific number of marks to each of the above points and mark the composition accordingly, e.g., if 10 marks are allotted, these can be divided as follows :

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. Relevance of the content to the topic | — | 4 marks |
| 2. Logical organization of the material | — | 2 marks |
| 3. Vocabulary and structure | — | 2 marks |
| 4. Spelling and punctuation | — | 2 marks |

In the same way for letter writing the marks can be divided as follows :

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. General layout of the letter including address, date, salutation and subscription | 2 marks |
| 2. Body of the letter—content relevance | 4 marks |
| 3. Vocabulary and structure | 2 marks |
| 4. Spelling and punctuation | 2 marks |

In letter writing no mark should be awarded if only the general layout is given and the body of the letter is not attempted at all.

Teachers can use their own discretion as to the division of marks depending on the total number of marks allotted to a composition.

This type of analytical marking which lays stress on different testing points is useful in classroom as it would help the teachers to identify areas of strength and weakness in the performance of their pupils.

Another way of marking compositions is to grade them on the basis of a set criteria and after deciding the grade, marks can be awarded. For example, for a 10 mark composition the range of marks can be divided into the following categories :

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Marks</i>
A	9-10
B	7-8
C	5-6
D	3-4
E	0-2

The grades are awarded keeping in view the different components of written expression. The description of the above five-point scale is as follow :

1. 'A' Grade (Very Good) : The composition shows :
 - i) perfect control on the structural pattern of the language and use of appropriate sentence linkers.
 - ii) appropriate vocabulary.
 - iii) adequate and relevant content matter with novelty of ideas and uniqueness of presentation.
 - iv) perfect organization with appropriate paragraphing, introduction, body and the conclusion.
2. 'B' Grade (Good) : The composition shows :
 - i) a few grammatical mistakes.
 - ii) appropriate vocabulary.
 - iii) adequate and relevant content matter but with restricted originality.
 - iv) good organization with a proper introduction, body and conclusion.

Composition

3. 'C' Grade (Fair or Average) : The composition shows :

- i) a repetition of grammatical errors.
- ii) limited vocabulary
- iii) satisfactory treatment of the subject
- iv) casual paragraphing with some errors in spelling and punctuation.

4. 'D' Grade (Poor) : The composition shows :

- i) lack of control on language patterns
- ii) limited vocabulary
- iii) vague subject matter with lot of repetition.
- iv) no paragraphing, lots of spelling mistakes and wrong use of punctuation marks.

5. 'E' Grade (Very Poor) : The composition shows :

- i) complete lack of control over language structures with broken sentences.
- ii) very limited vocabulary.
- iii) irrelevant content matter.
- iv) no organization of any kind and lots of spelling and punctuation mistakes.

A general reading of a few compositions will help the teachers to categorise the compositions into broader categories mentioned above. Once the compositions have been broadly graded, marks can be awarded accordingly. This method of grading can be used with any form of composition. Here the example is given with 10 marks. But the teachers can themselves divide the allotted marks into different grades and do the grading and marking accordingly.

It is for the teacher to decide which method he wants to adopt for grading and marking the compositions.